

Weather

Variable but rather fine and cold. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.3 and the minimum 29.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 55.6 and 25.9.

The China Press

報 陸 大

NO. 2890 VOL. IX.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with special marks privileges China

庚申年十二月初四日

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1921

大正四年 第三千八百九十四號

10 CENTS

BUILD ROADS TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND

Politicians And Labor Leaders Meet Industrialists

SEEK TAX AID

Unions Object To Plan For Short Hours At Less Pay

(Reuter's Service)
London, Jan. 10.—Politicians, industrialists and labor leaders are concentrating on the problem of trade distress.

In addition to a meeting of the Ministers on the subject in Downing Street today, trade union leaders are holding a preliminary conference to consider their attitude toward the Government's proposals, while the Treasury has convened a conference between the Government, industrialists and labor leaders to discuss the subject of short hours in Government establishments.

MEETINGS ARE HELD
Other meetings this week include a conference of the London Guardians to urge the Exchequer to grant relief from the local rates; a meeting of the Parliamentary Trade-Union Committee and Labor Executive to discuss the whole question of unemployment and a conference of the mayors of the London boroughs to consider a scheme for relief of the London unemployed.

Replying to the unemployment suggestions of the London Labor Party, Mr. Lloyd George points out that work on the new arterial roads has started in 27 provincial and three London districts, while in 50 others, the authorities are considering or operating the new arterial road schemes.

WORK IN LONDON
Seventeen London Borough Councils and 28 provincial Councils have submitted proposals for the repair and maintenance of altogether 80 roads.

The Ministry of Transport, in view of the heavy rates in the poorer London boroughs, has offered favorable terms to enable local contributions to be met by loan and many applications for such assistance have already been granted.

Moreover, the Ministry of Health is hastening work on the roads and sewers in connection with housing schemes.

Many workless people have thus already been employed, while the Cabinet and the Unemployment Committee are meeting regularly and examining numerous other unemployment schemes.

PROTEST WAGE DECREASE

London, Jan. 10.—At the conference called by the Treasury to consider the question of short time in Government establishments, trades union representatives of the Government employees rejected the Government's proposal to work shorter hours if it implied proportionately reduced wages, on the ground that smaller wages would not provide a reasonable standard of living for employees.

It is expected that the Government's reply will be submitted to a further conference at an early date.

The trades union representatives urge the Government that the Government can employ larger numbers without reducing the wages of the present employees.

Rubber Restriction Plan Not Feasible, Says Straits Times

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 10.—Dealing with the proposed fifty percent restriction of the rubber output of British Malaya, the Straits Times emphasizes that further restriction would be exceedingly expensive for the producing companies, in view of the necessity for maintenance of the labor force, one of the primary expenses of a rubber estate, which could hardly be reduced appreciably if a fifty percent restriction were enforced.

It seems probable, therefore, that a fifty percent restriction might be accompanied with a rise of about fifty percent in "all in" costs, say from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per pound.

The result would be, that unless rubber rose to 1s. 5d. the loss per pound under restriction would be greater than without restriction and with rubber at tenpence.

Name Six Councilmen In Frenchtown Today; Expect Large Ballot

Public Utilities Issue Expected To Bring Out Voters; Mr. Arnaud-Coste States Position

Voters of the French Concession will ballot today for the election of six members of the Municipal Council, three French and three non-French. There is no contest as regards the latter, but for the French representation five candidates have come forward for the three seats.

Voting will begin at 10 a.m. at the French Municipal Hall on Rue du Consulat, continuing until 4 p.m. when the ballots will be counted. Strong appeal has been made to the ratepayers of the Concession to avail themselves of the voting privilege and cast their votes. Particularly the candidates have addressed themselves to the foreign residents of Frenchtown, who in past elections have shown a good deal of indifference in the matter, and the candidates who stand pledged to carry the fight against the French public utilities company to a conclusion have especially urged that the non-French residents turn out in order that a conclusive indication of their sentiment in this matter may be put on record.

SANDWICHMEN ELECTIONEER
Sandwich men with posters urging the voters to support Messrs. R. Fano, P. Mailly and Dr. E. Tartois—who have been leaders in the fight being waged against the utilities company—paraded the streets of the Concession yesterday, while automobiles bearing similar placards rolled through the residential districts. Supporters of these three candidates have made a thorough canvass of the settlement in behalf of their favorites and, following Monday evening's public meeting, when the candidates presented their views, express confidence in the outcome.

The other two French candidates are Mr. A. Arnaud-Coste and Mr. L. Pernot, and the candidates for the three foreign seats are Messrs. W. J. N. Dyer, who is a member of the present council, Mr. Hugh Martin and Mr. M. Speelman. The foreign candidates have all pledged to carry on the fight against the tramways, water and electric company.

CANDIDATE STATES POSITION
Mr. Arnaud-Coste sets forth his attitude on the question in the following letter, received yesterday:

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
"Dear Sir.—After yesterday's meeting at the French Municipality, I wish to express my opinion to the voting members of the French Concession for the last time before the elections take place.

"According to the manner Dr. Tartois' lists have been presented to the public, it would seem that the candidates who are not mentioned on this list are partisans of the French Tramway Co.

"This is not the case. My program and my aim are the same. What differs only is the way of

obtaining a satisfactory result. "I quite agree that the public opinion has to be enlightened, but instead of making personal attacks through the press, would it not be better to a certain extent to render public through the press the various discussions on the subject which take place at the Municipal Council.

"Yesterday's meeting was made for the purpose of the elections only and was not a Municipal Council discussion. We must not forget the subject of the meeting and the present case which is occupying the residents of the French Concession so much.

WARNS AGAIN PERSONALITY
"There are difficulties between the French Municipal Council and the French Tramway Co. on the subject of water and electric light, and one must not forget that every time personalities have been mixed with the discussions the general interests have been sacrificed.

"When things have become worse than they are at present, what action will be taken? No-body knows.

"I appeal to the old Shanghai residents. Did the old quarrels and discussions of pre-war days lead to any improvement whatsoever?

"Why should we begin them again. In a few words, to solve this problem there is one thing to be done and that is to force the company to carry out their contract with the Municipality.

"In that contract there is a clause which states that the company will have its management in Shanghai. The only thing to do is to force the company to do so, and then everything will be settled to the general satisfaction.

"This is purely a commercial question and not at all exclusively political.

(Continued on Page 3)

Duke Of Connaught Is Given Warm Reception By Southern Indians

(Reuter's Service)

Madras, Jan. 10.—The Duke of Connaught landed here today and was welcomed by the Governor of Madras, Lord Willington, and other notables. Large crowds were present in the streets.

The conclusion of his voyage in the Malaya finds His Royal Highness restored to health after his recent illness.

His welcome was unexpectedly complete and enthusiastic. The non-operations had previously conducted a campaign for the purpose of boycotting the visit, but the route through which the Duke drove from the harbor to Government house, at least two miles long, was thronged with Indians from all parts of southern India, who cheered His Majesty's representative from end to end of it.

Landing at 4:30, the Duke was welcomed by the Governor of the Madras Presidency, new Indian Ministers, Executive Councillors, a number of Madras Rajahs and other prominent persons.

THE CANDIDATES

Balloting for the candidates for membership on the French Municipal Council will be at the French Municipal Hall, Rue du Consulat, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Voting papers will be found at the entrance to the Hall. Three French and three foreign members are to be named. The candidates are:

FRENCH
R. Fano,
P. Mailly,
Dr. E. Tartois.
A. Arnaud-Coste,
L. Pernot.
FOREIGN
W. J. N. Dyer,
Hugh Martin,
M. Speelman.

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(Continued on Page 3)

PEKING OFFERS TO PAY MILLION FOR KIANGKWAN

Ministry Of Finance Seeks To Make Reparation With Bonds

NO ANSWER MADE

Directors Of Company Take Time To Consider Government Offer

The local office of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., yesterday received a telegram from the Ministry of Finance, offering it \$1,000,000 in Government bonds of the Eighth year of the Republic in payment of indemnity for the steamer Kiangkwang, rammed and sunk, it was alleged, by the Hupeh Government gunboat Chutsai in March, 1919, near Hankow.

It is not decided yet whether the board of directors of company will accept the offer.

The sinking of the Kiangkwang was one of the worst traffic catastrophes on the Yangtze. She was rammed, according to evidence adduced at a special inquiry conducted at the local admiralty, without warning by the gunboat and a large number of passengers were drowned. The Chutsai offered no assistance, it was alleged. On the other hand, several shots were fired at the refugees, it was stated in evidence.

The Court, following the withdrawal of the claimants, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., decided in favor of the defendants. The protests of the claimants, however, brought Peking to open negotiations with the company and yesterday's offer was the result.

Former President, Two Ex-Premiers In French Senate

Chief Editor Of The Matin Is Also Given Seat In Upper House

(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, January 10.—Returns for 96 out of a total of 98 contested seats in the Senate are so far in hand; the results are:
Conservatives 3 seats; (a loss of 5); Republicans 13 seats; Left Republicans 26 seats; (a gain of 2); Radicals and Radical Socialists 43 seats; (a loss of 4); Republican Socialists 11 seats; (a gain of 7).

The successful candidates include the ex-President, M. Deschanel, the ex-Premiers, MM. Combes and Gaston Doumergue, and M. Jouvelet, Chief Editor of the Matin.

The elections passed off without the slightest disorder.

Paris, Jan. 10.—All but one of the five members of the Cabinet standing in the Senatorial election have been returned. The ten Communist candidates were defeated.

"The papers consider that the results endorse the Government's policy and show a national tendency towards political moderation.

Paris, Jan. 10.—M. Doumer, ex-Governor of Indo-China, M. Breton, the Minister of Health, M. Lhopiteau, the Minister of Justice, and M. Honnorat, the Minister of Public Instruction, were successful in the Senate elections. M. Ricard, the Minister of Agriculture, was defeated.

Radicals and Socialist Radicals returned number 43, and left Republicans 30, from ninety-six vacancies. The former group lost nine and the latter won eight seats.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 11.—It is authoritatively stated that M. Ricard, Minister of Agriculture, who was defeated at the Senatorial elections, (Department of Finistere), will resign from the Cabinet. M. Ricard's failure is attributed to his having opened his election campaign too late.

The only noteworthy political development apparent from the election results has been the marked gains of the Left in the western departments. Elsewhere the balance of parties has not been disturbed.

British Mission To Afghanistan Being Cordially Received

(Reuter's Service)

Delhi, Jan. 10.—It is reported that the British mission to Afghanistan, which was due at Kabul on January 7, is being received with the greatest cordiality, enthusiasm and hospitality.

Surtax In Jeopardy When Peking Defies Diplomats' Advice

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
PEKING, Jan. 11.—The Government yesterday informed the Foreign Ministers that it was intended to adhere to the former Note, which implied the operation of the Customs surtax on Jan. 16, and the establishment of a Sino-Foreign audit committee in connection with the proposed loan, instead of an executive distribution committee, as suggested by the diplomatic corps.

Consequently the loan has not been signed, as was intended yesterday, and the whole question of the surtax appears to be jeopardized.

CORK MAYOR IS TO BE DEPORTED RULING IN U.S.

Secretary Of Labor Notified Of Adverse Ruling

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 10.—The State Department has decided not to waive passport restrictions in the case of Mr. O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who arrived in the country as a stowaway. This decision has been communicated to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson.

New York, January 9.—According to an Associated Press dispatch from Belfast, the troops there have arrested Joseph O'Doherty, a member of the Sinn Fein.

EXPORTS TO U.S. IN 1920 STATED

Over \$16,000,000 Decrease In Silk Shipments In Year Are Reported

The annual declared export returns, showing the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai to the United States for the year 1920, have been sent to Washington by the American Consulate-General here.

These returns show that commodities to the value of Gold \$71,159,225 were sent to the continental United States during the past year. The exports to the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands amounted to a little over one half million dollars additionally.

Many of the items in the export list show increases over the figures for 1919, both as to quantities and values, with the notable exception of raw silk which shows a decrease of over 1,000,000 pounds in quantity and of over \$16,000,000 in value.

The quantities and values for alumina, human hair and peanut oil also show marked decreases.

Among the commodities that show a two-fold or greater increase are: antimony, frozen eggs, fibres, peanuts and sugar.

In the declared exports to the Philippine Islands there are marked decreases in the quantities and values of flour, lard and other pork products.

Mansion Presented For British Premiers

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 10.—A noteworthy ceremony took place on occasion of Lord Lee handing Buckinghamshire today on the over to Mr. Lloyd George the historic Chequers mansion estate which he has donated as the official country residence of future British Prime Ministers.

Several members of the Cabinet, Lord Reading, and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Davis, were present. The estate is valued at a quarter of a million sterling.

Strict Economy In Navy, London Order

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 10.—The Admiralty has ordered strict economy in the Navy, and prohibited any fresh schemes involving expenditure without special sanction.

MAIL OUT SATURDAY

The next mail from America is to arrive on the steamer Nile of the China Mail due to arrive here on January 18. The next mail to be dispatched to America will go on the C. P. O. S. Hiner Empress of Asia, due to sail next Saturday.

NEW "BIG DITCH" REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN SHIPS

Super-readnaughts Will Be Within Five Feet Of Width Of Canal

SECOND PASSAGE NEEDED

Commercial Demands As Well As Navy Call For Enterprise

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 11.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, in an interview today, advocated the construction of a sea-level canal in Panama or Nicaragua to supplement the present Panama Canal on the ground that 15 years hence the latter would be inadequate to handle the world's commerce.

He considered the matter more important from a commercial than from a military point of view, but pointed out that the present canal would be too narrow for the passage of the ships of the future.

The new American battleships, expected to be completed in 1923, will be 105 feet in width, while the canal itself has a width of only one hundred and ten feet.

Mr. Baker's statement was prompted by President-elect Harding's suggestion that the Panama Canal be changed to a sea-level canal.

OLD RUSS FLAG IS FLOWN WHEN SIBERIANS VOTE

Red Emblem Is Not In Evidence During Election At Vladivostok

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 10.—The elections commenced on Monday and will last till Tuesday morning. There is not much enthusiasm being shown, only twenty thousand persons registering who were entitled to vote.

The only notable feature is that private houses and buildings are flying the old Russian flag, and the Red Flag is conspicuous by its absence.

General Verbitski, the Kapellmeister Commander, had an interview with General Oil, who is in command of the Japanese troops in Siberia, today.

The latter stated that the Japanese did not intend to evacuate Primoria. They considered Kappell's troops as refugees, who must look to the Russians for assistance. They did not intend to recognise Chita until a really democratic Government had been established, and in this regard, he said, they demanded not only statements but actions.

Russo-Persian Pact Must Bar Socialism, Ruling Of Council

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 11.—The Times correspondent in Teheran states an Extraordinary Council of Persian aristocrats, Ministers and ex-Ministers has resolved in favor of the acceptance of the Russo-Persian treaty, with the exception of clause relating to socialism in Persia and unlimited consular representation, while it also disapproved of entering into official purpours until the Soviet troops have retired from Northern Persia.

According to the Daily Mail's Teheran correspondent, the lower classes are clamouring for Bolshevism, and are so much opposed to the ratification of the Anglo-Persian agreement, that it is doubtful whether Parliament dare confirm it.

Socialists' Slayer In Germany Set Free By Decision

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 11.—A curious decision has been rendered by a Criminal Court here, quashing the sentence of 28 months imprisonment imposed on Lieutenant Vogel for his connection with the murder of the Socialists Herr Liebsch and Rosa Luxemburg, on the ground that a law subsequently passed exempts guilty persons who have offended for the purpose of preventing high treason.

Vogel has never served his sentence, owing to the fact that he escaped to Holland after his conviction.

WRANGLER OFFICERS SERVE KING OF SIAM



(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—Thirty-five of General Wrangel's officers have left with their families to join the army of the King of Siam, who was attached to the Russian Army when a youth and is said to hold a high opinion of its military qualities.

German Court Punishes Three For War Crimes

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, January 11.—The first three cases of war criminals to be tried were specially allocated to the Imperial Court at Leipzig. The accused are not included in the Allies' extradition lists, but were offenders who had been brought to the knowledge of the court.

The prisoners, who are former engineers, were convicted of plundering an inn in the Belgian Hamlet of Edingen in October, 1918 and sentenced to four and five years penal servitude and two years imprisonment, respectively.

AMERICA WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED AT PREMIERS' MEETING

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 10.—It is stated that the United States has decided to withdraw from the Ambassadors' Council at Paris. While officials do not confirm the statement, they admit that the Government will not be represented at next week's meeting of the Allied Premiers.

They also point out that representation on the Council would be anomalous in view of the failure of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

French Radio Plant Will Handle 24,000 Words In An Hour

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, January 10.—The great radio station, construction of which was formally commenced at Sainte yesterday, will have a double system of antennae supported on 16 towers and will cover an area three kilometers long by six hundred meters wide.

The station's transmitting power will range from 200 to 1,000 kilowatts and may be raised to even 1,500 kilowatts. The station, which will really be two stations in one, will be capable of transmitting 24,000 words per hour.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 10.—M. Deschamps, the Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, laid the foundation stone yesterday of what is to be the largest wireless station in the world, which will be erected at Sainte Assise during the next two years.

JAPANESE OPEN STATION

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Jan. 11.—The wireless station which has just been opened at Tomioka is the most powerful in the Orient. It is at present receiving messages direct from New York and other big world stations, and experiments in regard to sending have been highly successful. The station will start sending messages regularly about the first of February.

U.S. NAVAL OFFICER IS SLAIN BY JAPANESE

Soldier At Vladivostok Shoots Chief Engineer Of Albany

KNOWN HERE

Lieut. W. H. Langdon Victim Of Tragedy; Details Lacking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 10.—The Chief Engineer of the American warship Albany returning to his ship at four o'clock yesterday morning was shot in the back by a Japanese soldier. It is stated. The engineer replied with two revolver shots. Although wounded through the lung above the heart, he reached the ship unaided but died today.

WELL KNOWN HERE

Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, chief engineer of the U. S. S. Albany, which left here for Vladivostok on September 20 was well known in Shanghai and was very popular with both enlisted men and officers. News of his death was received by American warships in port but no details were given.

Lieutenant Langdon came to China on the Albany in January of 1919 and has been attached to the cruiser for the past three years. Ten years ago he enlisted in the Navy as a member of the engineers force and after having been promoted to petty officer he was made chief warrant officer.

NATIVE OF VERMONT
When war was declared Langdon was made a temporary Lieutenant and so efficiently did he perform his duties that he did not revert to a warrant officer ranking after the Armistice was signed. He became a commissioned officer after eight years service as an enlisted man, getting his commission on November 30, 1915.

Lieutenant Langdon, who was a native of Vermont, was 32 years of age. His sole surviving relative is his mother, who is now living in Massachusetts.

According to the wireless message received here at 2:21 p.m. on Sunday.

Troops Are Sent To Rai Bareli Region To Put Down Riots

(Reuter's Service)

Allahabad, Jan. 10.—Agrarian disturbances on a considerable scale have occurred in the Rai Bareli district of the United Provinces. Crowds of villagers are moving about the country damaging the landowner's crops and invading their houses.

A mob of 2,000 was caught lurking near the premises of a prominent landowner on January 6. Three of its ringleaders were arrested and the mob subsequently dispersed.

A later message states that owing to the continuance of the agrarian riots troops are being sent to the affected districts, and in the meanwhile the officials are endeavoring to placate the mob, whose violence is due to a campaign by notorious political agitators.

The situation is considered all the more serious as many tenants have undoubted grievances which the landowners refuse to redress.

Delhi, Jan. 10.—Anxiety regarding the agricultural situation in India is justified by the official monsoon forecast, showing unfavorable rainfall in the Northwest of India, and the neighboring hills.

American Woman's Club Hears Program Made Up Of Addresses And Music

Mrs. O.M. Green And Dr. J.C. Ferguson Tell Of Famine; Paper On Opera Is Given By Mr. R.B. Hurry; Mr. Brunelli And Mrs. Isenman Sing

Several noteworthy addresses and a number of musical offerings of high artistic merit were included in the program of yesterday's postponed meeting of the American Woman's Club which was held in the Carlton Cafe in the afternoon.

Following the regular Club meeting a paper on the subject of grand opera that held the interest of the big gathering was presented by Mr. Ronald B. Hurry, Mus. Bac., who is organist at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and in connection with this vocal selections were given by Mr. Brunelli and Mrs. W. J. Isenman.

OPENS WITH TEA

The meeting opened with the serving of tea at which Mrs. V. G. Lyman and Mrs. C. W. Boden were hostesses. Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Vice-President of the club, presided at the regular meeting in the course of which Mrs. O. M. Green spoke of work being done for the relief of famine suffering by the Shanghai Woman's Famine Relief Society and after her, Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Peking, advisor to the Chinese government, told in considerable detail of conditions in the famine area in the north.

The program for the afternoon was under the direction of the Music Department of which Mrs. R. B. Nichols is chairman, and in opening the program Mrs. T. W. Stedman, who arranged the various items presented, took the chair. It was at the conclusion of Mr. Hurry's paper that the musical numbers were given.

MUSICAL NUMBERS

The program was as follows: Cavalleria Rusticana.... Mascagni
Mr. Brunelli
Accompanist... Marie Louise Brunelli
Madame Butterfly..... Puccini
Mrs. Isenman
Accompanist... Maestro Paci
Aria Fedra..... Giordano
Mr. Brunelli
Accompanist... Marie Louise Brunelli
La... Puccini
Mrs. Isenman
Mr. Brunelli
Accompanist... Maestro Paci
In the course of his address Mr. Hurry said in part:

The lecturer said that any attempt to put together a strictly historical paper with examples of the various stages in the growth of the opera would be a formidable task. Fortunately artists had been kind enough to give examples of modern opera of today, so that the paper would not form a prop for the afternoon's enjoyment but only a preface.

If we were to go through the phases of the lyric-drama we should notice one thing—that at certain periods its purely musical aspect suddenly dominated all others. When a new style of music arose, when music came to stand in a new relation to drama, a vast simplification of extra-musical effects resulted. Then in time, the style became fixed, conventions began to grow up around opera, until at last the whole concern broke down. This breakdown occurred again and again, and the fresh start which was made was always due to some new role which music assumed in relation to human emotion, and the change coincided always with the appearance of a musical genius.

At such times opera became a living force instead of a collection of vocalists' conventions. The iron rules existing in 18th century Italian opera were outlined and the processes which led to liberation traced.

TRACES CHANGES

Music before 1600 was in the style of the unaccompanied madrigal, and this style which reached its climax in Palestrina was quite unsuited to dialogue and declamation. A band of revolutionaries set out to try to resuscitate the style of declamation used in Greek tragedy. The result of their experiments was "monodia"—single voice declamation which was the forerunner of the modern recitative and even of Wagner's "endless melody."

The project of these reformers had at its back the ideal of truth to nature. Later, when opera became overgrown with conventions Gluck preached the same theories, and in the nineteenth century Wagner voiced the same plea "away with musical formulae: back to the natural development of the drama."

The speaker said that neither Gluck's nor Wagner's theories were new, but they had never been carried out. Examples were given of operas in which just so many

order, and lists of the huge stage attractions accompanying these spectacles were given.

Gluck with great dramatic insight had defended more natural methods. Giving reasons for the monotony of one movement representing the speech of spirits in Hades, Gluck remarked "In Hell the passions are extinguished; the voice therefore needs no inflections."

Other examples of reforms tending towards dramatic truth were given. In England opera in which the dialogue was completely spoken was always called "in the Italian manner." Purcell's operas could still be given with artistic and interesting results. The speaker claimed to foresee a development of simple operatic forms produced without great elaboration of mise en scene similar to the modern method of producing Shakespeare.

If a genius in dramatic music were to arise to put the old theories into actual practice this might come to pass and an Anglo-Saxon type of opera be founded, as nationally distinctive as Shakespeare.

DRAWS COMPARISONS

Art dealt always with fine shades and distinctions and the idea of cosmopolitanism in opera was as unreal as it was impractical. Russian opera was unmistakably true to a national spirit. In England inexpensive opera was being carried out by the Glastonbury Players. Mr. Rutland Boughton—who had written a work of genius, "The Immortal Hour" might be able to do what Purcell had done, and re-found a national type of opera. Such works would not be in any one form—their plots and treatment might be as varied as the plots of Shakespeare. What would really matter would be the individuality of the dramatic and musical treatment. We often spoke of musical methods being exhausted, but we only meant that the time had arrived for the appearance of a dramatic and musical genius.

The manifestations of art are limitless, and the time was coming when Anglo-Saxons, as well as welcoming all the works of their neighbors, would nurture an art peculiarly their own. Nothing was more startling than the parallels in 1600, 1750, 1860, and the present day when fresh starts were made on the same theories of truth to nature.

The problem of art was to seem natural; not to be natural and all nations had their own idea of what seemed natural. In his plea for a national and not an international musical art the lecturer welcomed the examples of modern Italian national opera which were sung at the conclusion of the paper.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



Even the police are not immune in the present pre-New Year's epidemic of larceny.

Sub-Inspector Fairbairn, coming into his quarters the other day, noted a pair of his boots steaming beneath the stove. It was one of those diluvial days consequent to the recent snow and with the policeman's ready instinct the Sub-Inspector realised immediately that the boots must have been placed thus to dry them. He reflected at the same time that he had not worn them that day. Picking them up he confirmed his deduction. They were soaked.

Being in the profession and having that advantage over the ordinary mortal, the officer quickly fastened upon an Ah-yong, the cook, as being the thief—possibly skilfully detecting that An's were the peddling gear closest approximating to his own particular style of last, or, maybe sharing the general suspicion regarding cooks. At any rate he taxed An with the matter and An admitted having gone forth among the slush with the borrowed boots.

Therefore the Sub-Inspector took the cook into the charge room of the station and they examined him in detail. While An stood blushing and ill at ease they peeled off his outer wear, disclosing a sub-stratum composed of one of the Sub-Inspectors favorite suits of pajamas. Pushing the investigation still further they came upon a suit of the Sub-Inspector's underwear. The disrobing process ceased at this point, but a search of the humiliated cook's pockets produced half-a-dozen pawn tickets, one of which set forth, in the conventional terms, that the Sub-Inspector's rain coat could be redeemed within a certain length of time on payment of a certain amount of the coin of the Republic, large money.

An explained to the Mixed Court Magistrate that he had put on the pajamas and the Sub-Inspector's "undies" on account of the chill weather. And he assured the Court that the matter of the raincoat was only a temporary sort of arrangement. He had never meant to steal it.

Intentions notwithstanding, An, for the succeeding three months, will be barred from all possibility of borrowing anybody's clothes.

American Woman's Club Notes

Following yesterday's postponed meeting the regular semi-monthly meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton next Tuesday afternoon.

Subjects upon which addresses will be given at the next meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will be "Chinese Porcelains, Blue and White" by Miss Bosworth and "Emperor Kang Hsi" by Miss Eickmeyer. The meeting will be held at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon at the Royal Asiatic Hall, 5 Museum Road.

A meeting of the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe at 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning.

The next meeting of the Mothers' Department will be held at 10:30 o'clock next Wednesday morning when addresses will be given on the subject "Directed Activity in the Home" by Mrs. G. B. Fryer and "The Psychology of Play" by Mrs. H. K. Wright.

Concerning The Peregrinations Of A Nifty Youth

Solomon in all his glory had nothing on Tsang Kwen-yong when he flashed his presence before the desk of the charge room at Central Police Station yesterday afternoon. Sergeant "Jock" Robertson blinked in astonishment believing for the moment that the somewhat gloomy cubicle over which he for the moment presided had been visited by some supernatural agency of illumination.

But Detectives Kilkenny and Ashley relieved him of his apprehension when they stepped forward and screened the Sang from the glare. When his eyes had adjusted

themselves to the brilliancy "Jock" inquired:

"Noo what hae ye there?"
Tsang, debonnaire and faultlessly groomed, wanted to tell all about it. But he had to wait while the awe-stricken policeman inventoried his sartorial perfection. One of those fuzzy trick hats that look like they need military brushes topped his head. His overcoat was of the latest swagger-cut trench style, his suit a striking tweed, his shirt of silk and his collar bedecked with bat-wing tie. His hands were encased in gloves and on his feet were glistening patent-leather shoes topped with light brown spats. He had neither stick nor monocle.
Station attaches thought their visitor had just dropped in for tea. But not so. It was strictly business with Tsang. Also with the police.

Tsang, after completing a business course at the Y. M. C. A., got a position with the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange. But the job was too good, or he was not too good, to last and he severed his connection with the institution some time ago. But while he had been severed from the payroll issue—this is all according to the charges of the police—saw no reason why he shouldn't turn his former employment to good account. And so he did.

Seating himself comfortably in the Exchange market room he dispatched a messenger to 122 Honan Road with instructions to a fur merchant there to send him pelts valued at several hundred dollars. The order was filled at once, the agent of the firm finding Tsang apparently functioning as part and parcel of the Exchange personnel.

Tsang didn't approve of the furs submitted and consented to go to the shop and make his own selection.

He made the trip in a PUBLIC ricksha. At the shop he obtained the furs he wanted and departed with them, paying neither price nor chti, his credit having been established by his apparent official standing in the community.

Soon thereafter he called at the store for another consignment of furs.

He made the trip in a PRIVATE ricksha.

Yesterday he paid a third visit to the shop and announced his intention to carry away more furs.

He made the trip in a MOTOR CAR.

No money having made its appearance in connection with the dapper young man's previous calls, the furrier's suspicions were aroused and while an assistant displayed the wares, a frantic telephone appeal sizzled over the wires to Central Station.

He made the trip there on FOOT.

A gold cigarette case, a fountain pen attached to a gold chain, a considerable amount in cash and pawn tickets for furs, were disgorged from the pockets of the smart tweed suit.

"If he'd made a fourth trip to that shop I suppose he'd been in an airplane," remarked "Jock" as he jingled the cell keys and entered Tsang as a candidate for Mixed Court honors.

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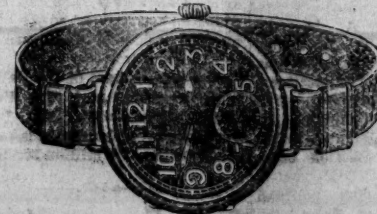
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BOY TELLS OF TRIP AFTER BIG THEFT

Visits New York And Chicago With \$4,600 Payroll Stolen In Philadelphia

BUYS PISTOL IN GOTHAM

Intercepted As He Is About To Board Train For San Francisco

New York, Dec. 5.—The ticket agent in the Pennsylvania Station was surprised at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a 14-year-old boy, dressed in an expensive overcoat, cap and knickerbockers, stepped up to the window and in a business-like way said: "One ticket to San Francisco, please; how much will it cost?"

"\$34.20," replied the agent. "Oh, that's easy," he answered, as he reached into his pocket and brought forth a large roll of bills. "I thought it was much more."

The ticket agent eyed the boy closely as he saw him calmly thrust the money through the window, but something about the boy caused the ticket agent to question him. Just then George Spenser, head of the station police, stepped up to the window.

"Where are you going, young man?" he asked.

"Oh, only to San Francisco," answered the boy.

"Aren't you afraid to go all alone?"

"No; I frequently make trips about the country without the aid of a governess," smilingly replied the boy.

"Where did you come from?"

"Why, I just got in from the Military Academy at Bordentown, Pa. But I can't stand here answering your questions. I must catch that train for San Francisco, which is about to pull out. Good-bye."

The boy, picking up an expensive leather bag at his feet, hurried across the station in the direction of the train followed by the detective. The boy had just handed his ticket to the gateman when Spencer reached his side and told him that he wanted to have a further talk with him.

"Look here, Sir," indignantly replied the boy: "don't you interfere with my catching that train. I told you before I much catch that train and I'll stand no nonsense from you."

Spencer thereupon took the boy to his office, where, after further questioning, he sent for Detectives Morrison and Lambert of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. After further questioning the boy became confused and the detectives telephoned to the military academy and learned that a boy by that name had been a student there up to a year ago when he was graduated.

"Well, I might as well tell you the truth. I realize you have got me. My name is Elliott Michener. I'm 14 years old and I live at 5,430 Vine Street Philadelphia, with my mother and brother. In that satchel you will find \$3,600, part of \$4,300 that I stole from the paymaster of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia on Nov. 26."

The detectives opened the handbag and found the money, and when they counted it later at the West Thirty-seventh Street station they found it totaled \$3,600. Then the boy told them his whole story.

"Although I was supposed to be an office boy in the paymaster's office," he said, "I really had charge of paying off the thousands of men in the works. Nov. 26 was payday, and the paymaster, Harry Trainor, stood beside me as I paid the workmen when they came to the window."

"Most of the men had been paid at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Trainor said he was going out, and told me to pay off the rest. Well, there was \$4,600 left in the big bag at my feet, and when he shut the door I decided I'd pay off myself with the whole bagful."

"My father is in a hospital in Spokane, Wash. He was shot by a man out that way. So I decided

I'd drop in on him. I closed up the big bag, told the remaining workmen in the line I'd be back in a few minutes and, putting on my hat and coat, walked out of the works with the bag of money.

"I went over to Camden, N. J., bought myself three suits of clothes and an overcoat for a couple of hundred dollars and then took a train for New York. I stopped at a hotel that night and the next day took a train for Chicago, where after three days, I picked up a Chicago newspaper and read an account of my flight with the money. The newspaper said I was on my way, probably to see my father, so I said to myself, 'This is no place for you. You go right back to New York.'

"So I took the train for New York that afternoon, and the next day, after having a \$3 meal at a hotel and tipping the waiter to a dollar, I went back to Philadelphia. You see, I knew they'd never think I was brazen enough to go right back to Philadelphia when they were looking for me. So I fooled them."

He then explained that he stopped at a hotel there, and that afternoon took a stroll down to the locomotive works to see how excited everybody there was about his disappearance with the money. He was surprised, he said, that nobody appeared to be so excited, and when a policeman passed him on the street he wasn't a bit afraid, he said.

"But the place was too dead for a fellow with all that money," he explained, "so I came back to New York, and I was about to start for Philadelphia when this man [pointing to Spencer] interfered."

The detectives also found several sets of silk pajamas, an electric novelty gun and other gaudy trinkets and a loaded 45-caliber pistol.

"You don't suppose I was going riding through the West with all that money on me without protection," explained the boy. "I bought that this morning in a department store in Broadway below Fourteenth Street."

The detective then questioned him about the manner in which he purchased the pistol. He said that he went into the store and asked a clerk in the sporting goods department to be shown a large pistol. The clerk wouldn't sell him the pistol, he said, so he went outside, telephoned back to the clerk, imitating a man's voice, and told the clerk he was sending his son over to purchase the pistol, and that it was "all right."

"I went back and told him my

father sent me back, and he sold me the gun," said the boy.

The detectives then communicated with the Philadelphia police, and were asked to hold the boy until the arrival of detectives.

Name Six Councilmen In Frenchtown Today

(Continued from Page 1)

a technical question as people have been led to believe after yesterday's meeting.

"I thank you for being kind enough to insert this letter in your valuable columns, and

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"A. ARNAUD-COSTE."

CONTROVERSY LONGSTANDING

The controversy between the residents and Council and the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electrique is one of long standing, but has never appeared as an election issue before. Matters came to a head last fall when the Council issued an ultimatum to the effect that it would take over the service unless drastic steps toward its improvement were taken. Since that time there has been a thorough discussion in the French and foreign press of the matters in dispute. The case for the Council, setting forth the grievances of the consumers and patrons, was ably stated in a series of articles by Mr. A. Chapeaux, who was aided in the work by Dr. Tartois, and the publicity given the matter has raised public interest in the matter to a point which it is hoped will bring out a big vote at today's election.

The Municipal regulations of the French Concession provide

Much Interest Shown In Tientsin Elections In French Concession

Considerable interest is being shown in municipal elections in the French Concession at Tientsin which take place on January 21. Six members of the Municipal Council are to be chosen to succeed Messrs. Ferrer, Poplu, Nardy, Henderson and MacGowan, whose terms expire, and Mr. Runacher, who has resigned. The list electorate will be closed on Jan. 15, at noon, and immediately thereafter the list of registered voters will be made public.

The Municipal regulations of the French Concession provide

the Municipal Council shall consist of the French Consul at Tientsin and nine municipal councillors, of whom five are French and four foreigners. There cannot be more than two foreigners of the same nationality. The councillors are elected for two years, but they are chosen each year, at one time, three Frenchmen and two foreigners, and at the next year, two French and two foreigners. Councillors are eligible for re-election.

Ask Who Inspired Unknown's Burial

Lloyd George Evades Question, But London Credits Newspaper Man

London, December 9.—Two questions relating to the burial of the unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey were asked in the House of Commons today. One was by Sir Harry Brittain, who asked whether, in view of the fact that no commemoration had ever been held in this country which so touched the hearts of the people, if it was possible to record for future history the name of the individual who first publicly made this very beautiful and appropriate suggestion.

Premier Lloyd George said he felt quite sure that the individual, whoever he was, would be quite satisfied with the result of his suggestion.

While the Premier may have reasons for refusing a more cate-

gorical answer, it is generally admitted that the first suggestion of the burial of an unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey was made by a newspaper man, J. B. Wilson, news editor of a London paper.

The second question was put by Horatio Bottomley who, referring to the silence of the poet Laureate, Dr. Bridges, on the occasion of the declaration of peace, unveiling of the cenotaph, the burial and other great events of the war, asked would the Prime Minister consider the question of appointing a national poet whose muse was more attuned to the soul of the British nation.

Mr. McNeill asked whether, if the position was to be declared vacant, the Government would appoint Mr. Bottomley to fill it?

Mr. Lloyd George said that so far as he was aware the poet Laureate had written nothing, but Dr. Bridges had written many poems during the war. It was not considered necessary to make any change.

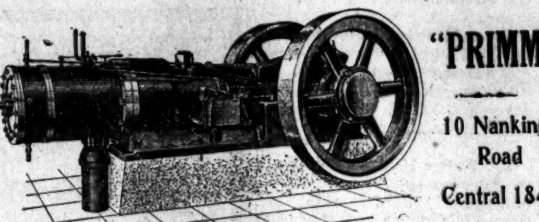
Colonel Claude Lowther asked if the post should not be offered to Rudyard Kipling. Several members called out "No."

Export Restrictions On Coal Withdrawn

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 10.—The restrictions on the export of coal and bunker supplies have been withdrawn.

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D'Annunzio To Make His Home In Venice

(Reuter's Service)

Milan, Jan. 11.—According to the Corriere della Sera, d'Annunzio will shortly take up his residence at Venice and resume his literary pursuits.

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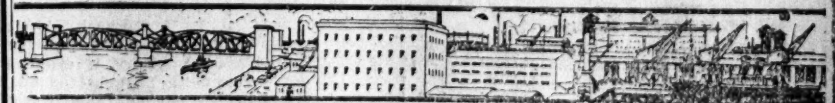
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RUSSIANS AFRAID JAPS WILL HELP KAPPELITES ARM

Vladivostok Authorities Make
Error In Preventing
Passage Of Trains

(China Press Correspondence)
Peking, January 8.—The Japanese command in Vladivostok, according to consular advice received here, has taken advantage of the inability of the Maritime government to aid the destitute, sick and wounded Kappelites and Semenov troops, who, accompanied by women and camp followers, are streaming across the border at Pogranitchnaya, to accuse the Vladivostok government of incompetence and inhumanity, stating at the same time that unless the Russian government finds itself able to care for these persons, the Japanese, in the name of humanity, will be compelled to take them under their wing. The Russians fear that the Japanese will organise these defeated troops and utilise them to further their own ulterior purposes.

Foreigners in Vladivostok consider that it has been more or less stupid for the Vladivostok government to prohibit the passage of trains of these refugees beyond Pogranitchnaya, as the measure has been quite ineffective in preventing them from crossing the frontier. It has merely forced them to detrain and struggle across the snow-covered country on foot, causing them to arrive in an embittered frame of mind.

According to conservative estimates, less than twenty thousand refugees altogether have crossed the border, the actual figures given being 9,000 able men, 5,000 wounded and 2,500 women.

Japanese Seek To Block New Highway

(China Press Correspondence)
Peking, January 7.—Fengtien merchants have raised capital for the construction of a motor-car road between Si Peng and Kai Yuan and have registered the project with the Ministries of Communications and the Interior.

It is reported that the Japanese Consul has lodged a protest with General Chang Tso-lin in regard to the proposed work, saying that, as the road in question will run between Si Peng and Kai Yuan, it will therefore affect the railway line between Hai Lung and Kai Yuan, the rights of constructing which were granted to Japan some years ago.

Japan demands that work on the road should be suspended at once. General Chang has replied to the Consul to the effect that the road does not affect the interest of the railway line.

Soochow Students Give Entertainments To Help Famine Fund

(China Press Correspondence)
Soochow, Jan. 10.—On last Friday and Saturday, the Dramatic Club of Soochow University, assisted by students from the Laura Haygood and Davidson Girls' Schools, gave three dramatic performances for benefit of the famine sufferers.

In addition to the ordinary program, there were several scenes depicting conditions in the famine district. These were so impressive that members of the audience threw considerable sums of money on to the stage, and others made cash contributions at the end of the performances.

The songs and drills of the young ladies were received with hearty applause.

The Board of Directors of the Chekiang Guild very kindly lent the Guild Hall free of charge for the performances. The net proceeds will exceed \$300.

During the past week a large committee was called together from the teaching staffs and student bodies of the government and mission schools of Soochow and plans were laid for a "tag day" to be held in the city on March, from which it is hoped to realise a large sum for famine relief.

The nearness of final examinations and the winter holidays made it appear inadvisable to set an earlier date.

To Build Highway Between Nanwei And Settlement

The proposal by the gentry of the Pootung District for the construction of a road for motor traffic between Nanwei and Shanghai has resulted in the formation of a company to put the scheme through, according to reports in the Chinese press.

It is stated that the company has been organised by Messrs. H. Y. Moh, Tsn Ts-ho, Sung Yin-woo and other local business men and will have a capitalisation of \$100,000, eighty percent to be raised in Shanghai and the remainder in Tser Poo. It is expected to begin the construction in early next year.

MUTT & JEFF

If You Didn't Know Jeff Was Lazy, Just Read This One

By Bud Fisher



News Brevities

The executive committee of the Aero Club of Shanghai will meet on tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Shanghai Bureau, Aeronautical Department, 8 Peking Road.

Vice President William N. Enstrom of the Irving National Bank, New York City, arrived from Hongkong on the Montego and will remain here until Saturday when he sails for San Francisco on the Tenyo Maru.

The regular meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society will be held this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the Royal Asiatic Society rooms, 5 Museum Road.

The Shanghai Auctioneers, Ltd., will hold another Public Auction of superior and substantial household furniture, office furniture, E. P. Ware, Brussels, carpets and rugs, commencing tomorrow at 3 p.m. and continuing on Friday at 10 a.m. The sale room will be well heated and made comfortable for those who attend this important auction.

Admiral Borrett, commander of the British Navy, Yangtze Patrol, paid his official calls yesterday on General Ho Fung-lin, the Defense Commissioner; Mr. Hsu Yuan, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Admiral K. K. Lang, Commander-in-chief of the Admiralty.

The annual dinner meeting of the American Association of North China will be held at the Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking, Friday night at 8 o'clock. The program will include addresses by Frederick W. Stevens, American Representative of the Consortium, and the president of the association.

Sandakan has now the benefit of day and night electric current.

As a result of the reduction in the price of rice, the Ceylon Government is giving no direct financial assistance to estates.

Mr. N. K. Passmore is retiring from the Siamese State Railways with effect from February 1. He has had 28 years' service in the country.

Captain H. W. W. Hope, C.B., who served some years ago on the China Station and recently gave up the command of the light cruiser Dartmouth on the South America Station, has taken up the duties of naval member of

the Ordnance Board. He is a well-known gunnery specialist.

Adam Brozki and Siawslawa Felixovna Dzvakovskaya, the man and woman charged with shoplifting by Messrs. Boyes, Bassett & Co., appeared again in the Mixed Court yesterday, when the police asked a further remand owing to the fact that they are still in communication with the Harbin authorities regarding the defendants' record there. The case was consequently again remanded for one week.

A Chinese Constable connected to Central Station was stabbed twice in the face by a hawk on Monday night as he was passing along Avenue Edward VII on the way to his home. He states that the attack was made by two men, both of whom he had charged previously with causing obstruction of traffic on the Bund. The policeman was not seriously injured.

An overheated stove pipe caused a small fire in the home of Mr. Hynd, 35 Burkill Road, Monday forenoon. The blaze was extinguished by inmates before the Brigade arrived.

A Chinese who snatched a handbag and purse from Mme. L. K. Guignard on the Nanking Road Monday was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

Tenants of three rooms in a house at 71 Loong Zieu Yuen, were sentenced to a month's imprisonment each by the Mixed Court yesterday for maintaining establishments for the public smoking of opium. Ten patrons caught in a raid made on the place Monday night were fined \$3 each, with the option of 3 days' imprisonment.

L. V. Carmack, chief clerk of the United States Bureau of Insular Affairs, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on his way to Manila about the first of February on the Empress liner scheduled to sail from Vancouver on January 13.

The Chinese Overseas Association was hosts at a reception held at the association, Range Road, yesterday in honor of Mr.

Huang Tse-chen, the new Chinese Minister to Vienna.

The South Manchurian Railway announces that Mr. Shioichi Sekine has been authorised to sign for the manager. Mr. R. Ikawa will remain as manager.

A meeting to take up discussion of the rice situation is being arranged by the Woosung-Shanghai Rice Stabilisation Association for Saturday. Invitations have been issued for representatives of the Street Unions to attend.

The Municipal Service Club will hold a herts drive on Friday, commencing at 9 o'clock. On Saturday, the club will have a dance in the Town Hall, beginning at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Walter H. Dade, director of the Bureau of Prisons in the Philippine Islands, who left Manila in October suffering from a severe attack of bacillary dysentery and heart disease, died at his home in Norfolk, Virginia, on December 27.

Masiero's Airplane Is Here; Will Be Exhibited In Peking

The SVA airplane formerly piloted by Lieut. Masiero on his last leg on the Rome-Tokio flight, from Shanghai to the Japanese capital presented to China by the Italian Government, has been accepted on behalf of

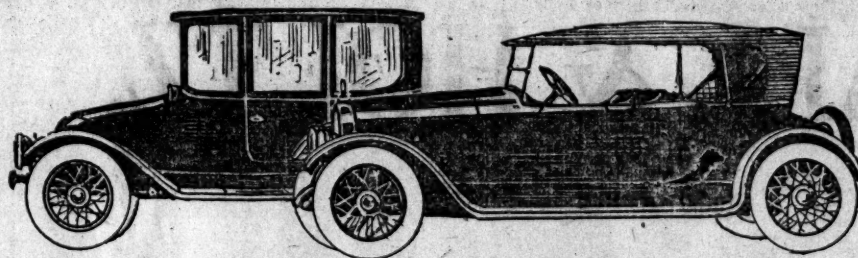
the Government by Mr. Jabin Hsu, local Commissioner of Aeronautics and is now kept at the godown of the Aeronautical Department at Markham Road Extension.

The machine will be shipped to Peking shortly where it will be re-assembled and placed on exhibition at the Central Park in memory of the historical flight by the Italian airmen.

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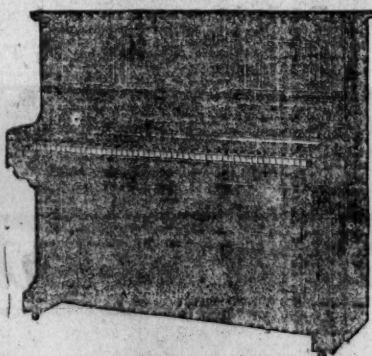
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China Press Sports



FAMOUS BILLIARD PLAYER, GEORGE GRAY, COMING HERE; IS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD

Has Record Break Of 2,196 And When 13 Years Old Made World's Highest Run Off Red Ball, 513; Is Now Playing In Hongkong.

Mr. George Gray, famous Australian billiardist who is now in Hongkong giving exhibitions, will leave for Shanghai a week from Saturday and after a short stay here, will go on to Tientsin and Peking. Gray is the champion of the world at billiards and his big break of 2,196, is a world's record.

Gray is the Australian who coaxes the balls until they find the pockets blind-folded, makes breaks of a thousand or so when he feels inclined and holds almost all of the world's modern records. His big effort of 2,196 unfinished still stands as the heaviest one-time score in modern billiards.

In an interview, a writer of the South China Morning Post says: We saw George Gray years ago, back in 1906, when we were both youngsters. He was a veteran of some 13 summers then, touring with his father and beating most of the grown-ups. Mr. Gray was born in Melbourne and went to Queensland with his parents when he was only a toddler. Mr. Gray's father was a billiardist and had a billiard room in Brisbane, which diminished somewhat the wonder at the skill of Gray Junior.

It was interesting, to hear Mr. Gray on "How I became a billiard professional." "I was at school, studying, and studying very closely, for electrical engineering he said, 'I had to 'swot' very very hard indeed, and in my spare time I used to go in a good deal for athletics—swimming, jumping, running and so on. In quite an ambitious way, representing my College. One Saturday afternoon, jumping at the sports ground in Brisbane, the ground was a little bit slippery and I had a fair distance to beat. I did beat it, but I slipped and put my hands behind me to save the fall. I came down on my left arm and broke it badly, a compound fracture. The doctor suggested that I carry on my study and that I should go with my father, he having a billiard place in Brisbane. After four or five months, the tables had exercised an attraction. I started to score and, watching the players, became infatuated. My arm was still bad, so I began pushing the balls about with one arm and without any bridge. Gradually, as the arm mended, I improved, and after about a year, when I was well again, my Dad saw me hitting the balls and asked me how I would like to take up the game seriously."

AN EARLY BREAK
"I started to practice right away, and averaged ten hours a day, sometimes as long as sixteen hours in one day. After eighteen months of that I made my first public appearance."

Mr. Gray toured with his father in 1906 and in that year, aged 13, made a world's record break of 513, off the red ball. It raised some controversy and naturally caused a sensation in billiard circles. Mr. Gray's first big match was against Melbourne Inman in Brisbane, at the end of 1906, after his Queensland tour. Inman was then a grown man of 30. He gave the kid 2,000 points in 4,500 and young Gray caused some more excitement by beating him by 600 points. Touring the southern Lindrum in Sydney in 1909, and again established a world's record with a break of 836 off the red ball, which was also the all-round record. Mr. Alecock, of the well-known firm of table makers, gave him a souvenir of it, which he still prizes.

CLAIMS CHAMPIONSHIP
Mr. Gray then contracted with the famous Rileys for a tour of England, and went there in July 1910. He was in England nearly two years, and in that time made his big break of 2,196 unfinished and 37 breaks of over 1,000. "Many people," Mr. Gray said, "think the London tournament the world's championship. It is a tournament championship of Great Britain. I claim the world's championship. I have never lost a big money (scratch) game and I am willing to play anyone now for the title. I have played two men off the mark, Inman and Stevenson, and beat them both. I played Inman 16,000 up for £100 aside and won by a little over 8,000. I played Stevenson best of three games, for £500 aside each. I won the first game in London, and the second in Liverpool. The third again in London I lost. You see, there is no open world's championship played. I claim the title because I have beaten the best men. I have beaten Reece and Diggle, conceding them quite big starts."

Mr. Gray said that his

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



CIVILIAN ELEVEN TO DINE SAILORS; EARLE IS INJURED

Football Dinner Tomorrow; Shanghai Quarterback Has Bad Ankle

Manager Johnny Knowlton is busily engaged in arranging for a dinner to the Navy football team which is to be given by the civilian eleven tomorrow night. The decision to hold the chow was made yesterday after it became known that there would be no return game. The sailors practiced again yesterday but the civilians figure they have had enough and will probably muster an English rugby eleven.

The dinner will be given at the Cafe Parisien at 8:30 o'clock. Invitations were sent to the navy players and the captain of the New Orleans yesterday. Earle, the Shanghai quarterback, was around yesterday on crutches and his ankle is in bad shape. He submitted to one X-ray examination and another will be made today. Pailou, the Navy captain, tore a couple of ligaments in his hip but will suffer no ill effects. The U. S. S. New Orleans surgeon allowed him to walk yesterday and he would be in shape for another game next Saturday. Lieut. Moore, the Navy halfback, was kicked in the leg but he was out for practice with his team yesterday.

With the exception of the Boy Scouts, those who sold tickets for the game have been slow in making their returns. Scoutmaster Toome made his final report yesterday.

All money should be handed to Manager Knowlton or sent to the 'Sporting Editor by this evening at 6 o'clock.

AMERICAN SCHOOL LADS TO TRAIN WITH HARRIERS

Coach Bartlett To Head Squad In Saturday Joint In Kiangwan District

Another long training run will take the Shanghai Harriers into the country Saturday afternoon. There will be fast and slow packs in the field. The cross-country men will jog out beyond the Kiangwan race track, starting from the American School at 3 p.m.

Coach Bartlett of the American School is expected to head in squad of the young runners he is training, several of whom are showing promising form.

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Basketball Victories Won By Columbia Country Club And Public School At 'Y'

Reds Lose By Score Of 54 To 31 And Whites By 46 To 27 In Fast Games But League Standings Are Unchanged

The cellar contenders of the basketball league—the White and Red teams—maintained their claims to position at the bottom of the list by losing last night to the Public School and Columbia Country Club quintets respectively on the Y.M.C.A. floor.

The Whites, in a game chiefly distinguished for rough but fast play and poor shooting from fouls, went to defeat by the margin between 46 and 27. A feature of the game was Glaugue's good work for the Public School at guard, from which position he incidentally shot five baskets. Davis, at guard for the Whites, also played a good game but the team work of the losing aggregation was open to criticism.

The game between the Reds and the Columbia Club was also a rough affair, winding up with a score of 54 to 31. The Reds were weak at guarding, but the C.C.C. had an advantage in being able to put in fresh men at the middle of each half of the contest.

ELCANO TO PLAY BLUES

There will be an exhibition game at the Y.M.C.A. at 8:30 this evening between the Blues and the team of the U.S.S. Elcano. The sailors are reported to have a very fast team and a lively competition is expected.

The scores of last night's games were:
Whites vs. Public School at Y.M.C.A., January 11, 1921.
Whites 27; Pettit 12, Kelhofer 12, Anderson 8, Griggs, Jensen 12, Davis 12.

Public School 46; Levis 12, Johansson 12, Remedios 12, Glaugue 12, Caccia 12.

Goals from floor: Johansson, 9; Levis, 8; Glaugue, 5; Remedios, Anderson, 8; Pettit, Kelhofer, 12; Davis, 2.

Goals from fouls: Kelhofer, 12; Referee, Jackson; Timer, Percy Haskell; Scorer, Snook.

Reds vs. Columbia Country Club at Y.M.C.A., January 11, 1921.

Reds 31; Roxburgh 12, Meshorer 12, McCloy 12, Christy 12, Irons 12. C.C.C. 54; R. B. Nichols 12, Smith 12, Marsden, Porterfield 12, Dunham, Westaway 12, Noble, W. A. B. Nichols 12.

Goals from floor: Smith, 9; Porterfield, 6; R. B. Nichols, 5; Marsden, 2; Dunham, 2; Noble, Meshorer, 8; McCloy, 4; Roxburgh, 2.

Goals from fouls: McCloy, 5; R. B. Nichols, 3; Dunham, 1.

Time, 2 twenty minute periods; Referee, Bartlett; Timer, Percy Haskell; Scorer, Snook.

REVOLVER CLUB ANNUAL REPORT ISSUED FOR 1920

Since 1911 Organisation Made 414 "Marksmen;" Cope Is Big Winner

The annual report of the Shanghai Revolver Club shows that during 1920 there were eight monthly competitions for the Experts medal. The Club members Championship competition, won by Paymaster E. H. Cope U.S.N.; The Allcomers .45 Calibre championship competition, won by Paymaster E. H. Cope U.S.N.; The Allcomers championship competition, won by Paymaster E. H. Cope U.S.N.; gold medal. Mr. F. C. Rawlins; Experts Medals and bars won by Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. F. C. Rawlins (2 bars), Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. C. F. Fisher, Mr. G. B. Leicester and Capt. J. G. Carnahan.

During the year 40 members passed the preliminary test for Marksmen. Since the Club was formed in 1911, there has been held 78 competitions for the Experts medal and bar. Five members qualified for the "Experts Special Class", 67 members qualified for expert and 414 members qualified for Marksmen, which includes nine Lady Experts and 35 Ladies in the Marksmen's Class.

The Shanghai Naval Championship competition, which is open to all the officers and men of the British and American navies commenced in May and will close May 1921. Service revolvers and ammunition may be used.

The club has three ranges for either service weapons or miniature rifle shooting and is lighted by electric light for night shooting. There is also an experienced instructor to teach beginners with the automatic pistol-revolver or rifle.

The Club is at 2 Ronte de Say Zong and Avenue Haig (old Secawel Road), three minutes from either the Bubbling Well or Say Zong tram terminus.

Applications for membership may be made to the Secretary. The annual subscription is \$10.00 (from date of joining) which includes instruction for the wives and daughters of members.

Yours sincerely,
G. F. S.

January, 11, 1921.

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WALTER ECKERSALL CHOOSES ALL-WESTERN TEAM FROM THE BIG TEN CONFERENCE

Famous Quarter-Back Selects Team From Middle Western Schools That Would Be A Tough Aggregation To Beat

By WALTER ECKERSALL
Following a football season featured by bitterly fought struggles and sterling individual play, which in a number of cases resulted in victories, it is a time-honored custom to select honorary elevens, to be composed of warriors who have been of the greatest assistance to their respective teams. There are numbers of players who are efficient in one style or play, but sadly lacking in others. A player may be a great field goal kicker or punter, but be unable to do his part in the interference or in defensive play. The average football fan is always on the alert for the spectacular, but seldom stops to figure what made the sterling feats possible.

A strong line is more essential to a football team than a good set of backs. A powerful forward wall will "make" a backfield player, but a strong back will never "make" a season on Western gridirons, is given the quarterback position. This player ran with the ball for desired results, while his forward passing was fast and accurate. He was a clever field general and strong defensive player.

Bob Fletcher of Illinois is another reliable quarter, but he lacked the dangerous qualifications of the Hawkeye. Workman of Ohio State, while a good player, is not experienced enough in generalship, but should be among the leaders next season.

STINCHCOMB REAL WONDER

Pete Stinchcomb of Ohio State, the brainiest player of the year in Western football, is the first choice for a backfield position. There is little about the game which the player does not know. In action he was fast, shifty, and elusive besides being a clever handler of the ball. It was mainly through his efforts that games with Wisconsin, Chicago and Illinois were pulled out of the fire, and he played no small part in the defeat of Michigan.

The Buckeye halfback was the general of his team. Although Quarterback Workman called the signals, Stinchcomb checked back until the correct play was called. It was Stinchcomb who told Workman to cut loose with his forward passes in the Illinois game, when there was less than a minute left to play. The same was true in the Wisconsin game, when two tough downs were scored with about four minutes left.

For the small player, Stinchcomb hit the line and drove off the tackle for the same results as a man much heavier. He picked holes cleverly.

(Continued on Page 6)

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NEW GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU TO PROMOTE THRIFT

Former Mayor Of Peking Takes Up His Duties At Nanking Yamen

SETS FRUGAL EXAMPLE
Eschews Motor Cars And Travels Without Any Display Of Office

(China Press Correspondence)
Peking, January 7.—In regard to the arrival of Mr. Wang Hu, former Mayor of Peking, and appointed to the civil governorship of Kiangsu, at his new post in Nanking, the Ta Chung Hua Song Pao, Tientsin, publishes the following interesting story and comment:

"At last, Mr. Wang Hu assumed his office as civil governor of Kiangsu Province on December 21. It is reported that when he went to Nanking, he took with him only three pieces of luggage and one attendant and that when he went ashore from the ferry at Hsiakwan, he engaged only an ordinary carriage to carry him to the city.

"No one discovered his identity until an old acquaintance of his recognized him on the way, and it may be supposed that if this had not happened, he might have put up in some hotel incognito until such time as he had completed a careful study of the customs among the people whom he is to govern, and then made his appearance.

"For the head of a province to lead such a simple and frugal life is really a rare instance in China. EXAMPLE IN FRUGALITY

"There are two things in the whole proceeding which particularly strike us as worthy of our highest admiration and which we should like to call to the attention of the high and low officials of China. It has become the fashion of Chinese officialdom to ride in motor cars, but Mr. Wang took only an ordinary carriage. There is nothing strange in this, but what does appear strange to us is that because he rode in the carriage, the Police Commissioner of Nanking, Mr. Wang Kwei-lin, at once gave up the use of his motor car. When this story spreads to the whole ruling class in Nanking, we are sure that many of them will forego the use of their motor cars. Moreover, having the example of the civil governor before them, they will not dare to give lavish entertainments in social intercourse hereafter. Although the matter is small, yet the influence it exerts upon both his subordinates and the people is bound to be far-reaching.

CAREFUL OF SMALL THINGS

"The second thing which we should like to dwell upon here is this. Mr. Wang Hu lost his satin belt while leaving the ferry, and later requested the Police Commissioner to find it for him. Strange to say, the lost article was found and returned by the Commissioner to Wang.

"Hereafter, the Commissioner will surely be more careful in the prevention of thefts and the maintenance of order and what is more, the thieves, knowing that the civil governor is very scrupulous about small things, will also give up their trade and turn to more useful and productive occupations.

"It is an old saying that when a superior official practices virtue and honesty, his subordinates will follow suit. The reason why every province of China is now filled with dishonest and corrupt officials is simply because there is no honest superior at its head. Now that Wang Hu has become Governor of Kiangsu, it is safe to say that greedy and corrupt officials will not be long in office in Kiangsu and soon we shall see it develop into a province of clean and honest administration to be emulated and admired by the rest of China. We cannot but congratulate the Kiangsu people for having such an official as Wang Hu in their midst."

'Young And Foolish,' Pleads Check Forger

A Chinese employed by Mr. Arthur Bassett of the British-American Tobacco Company, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for forging his employer's name to two checks for an aggregate sum of Tls. 350.

Mr. Bassett stated that the matter came to his attention when the bank's account for the end of the year reached him and in checking it over he came across two blank check stubs in his check book. The signature on the forged checks was remarkably similar to his own and the defendant had told him that he copied it from an original signature in an order book.

The defendant when questioned by the court, pleaded that he was "young and foolish." He had spent most of the money for clothes and said he would ask his father to refund the sum. In the event that this is done the court intimated that sentence would be reduced to six months.

Walter Eckersall Chooses An All-Western Team

(Continued from Page 5)

and proved a past master at the cut back style of run. He caught punts faultlessly and once under way was hard to stop. He used his hips to good advantage to shake off tacklers and was efficient with the stiff arm. On defense he sized up plays quickly and directed his team to the danger point.

Steketee of Michigan is awarded the other halfback position. While not as sensational as the Ohioan, the Wolverine proved a reliable ball carrier and the best punter in the conference.

In addition to being reliable in advancing the ball on either end runs or off tackle smashes, Steketee was a dependable field goal kicker. This ability was shown in the Minnesota contest, when he booted the oval between the posts for the only score of the game. He is a heavy and fast for his weight. His defensive qualifications match up with his offensive ability.

Ralph Fletcher of Illinois is one of the best field goal kickers in the country, but his other qualifications are not the equal of other backs. Glen Devine of Iowa, Grausnick of Northwestern, Elliott of Wisconsin and Williams of Indiana were among other conference halfbacks of the first water.

Crangle of Illinois should be the unanimous choice of all critics for the fullback position. What this great player lacked in offensive ability he more than made up for in defensive play. The Illinois player, weighing more than 190 pounds, hit the line so hard that he frequently made ground when opposition was met. He also was a reliable man in the interferences, and was of great assistance in breaking up an opponent's forward pass attack.

Sundt of Wisconsin was Crangle's nearest approach. Ekberg of Minnesota, who played a sterling game at end before he was shifted to fullback, was another great player. Nelson of Michigan, Williams of Ohio, and Hanisch of Chicago were among other leading players in the position.

SLATER VALUABLE MAN

Slater of Iowa is placed at right tackle because of his consistent play all year. While a marked man in every contest, the colored warrior seldom permitted gains through him. On several occasions offensive teams delegated as many as two men to keep him out of the plays. Being strong and powerful, he is the proper man for the position.

The other tackle position is awarded to McGuire of Chicago. It will be recalled that the Maroon forward wall from tackle to tackle was about the strongest in the conference, and McGuire was a principal factor in the line. He broke up many an opponent's plays before they were formed.

Scott of Wisconsin, Goetz of

Michigan, Huffman of Ohio, Teberg of Minnesota and Birk of Purdue played strong games at the position all season, as did Risley of Indiana.

Captain Graham Penfield of Northwestern is awarded the left guard position. This player was one of the main reasons for the Purple's success this year. He played a strong offensive and defensive game, and as a leader was continually urging his teammates to greater efforts. He was seldom kept out of a play.

The other guard position is given to Tierney of Minnesota. Although this player was a member of a weak team, few gains were made through him. He always commanded respect of opponents and few generals elected to waste a down by sending a play at him.

Taylor of Ohio State played an aggressive game all season, but had the fault of leaving his position too soon. McCaw of Indiana, Harrold of Chicago and Brader of Wisconsin played a strong game all year.

Captain Depler of Illinois is given the pivot position, although closely pressed by Bunge of Wisconsin and Nemecek of Ohio State. The Illinois leader was an accurate passer, who always made sure to get the ball to the proper man before paying any attention to opponents. On defense he was equally strong. Vick of Michigan also rated well up with the centers.

This team as selected would be strong in every department. Forward passes could be used with excellent performers on both ends. The close and open attack could be employed for desired results. In Steketee the team would be well fortified in the kicking department. On defense Aubrey Devine would be placed in the secondary defense and Stinchcomb at full back, where he would be the safety man.

MILLERANDS ENTERTAIN

(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, January 10.—The President and Madame Millerand gave a luncheon today for the artists, writers, architects and musicians, winners of the Prix de Rome, who are about to leave for the Villa Medici.

Chinese Hostelry Owners Organise

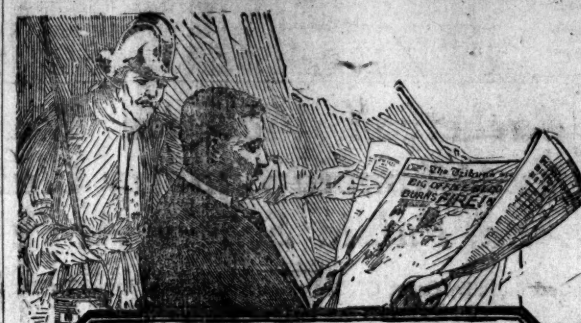
Plans for the organization of a Chinese hotelkeepers association have been formulated by a dozen of the largest Chinese hotel and lodging house owners of Shanghai. Temporary offices have been established in the Sing Li Dao Hotel, at Hupeh and Hankow Roads, and steps are being taken to further consolidate the organization.

Silk Girls Strike For Raise In Pay

Some 300 female workers of the Yuen Fong Silk Filature, 1 Wuchow Road, went on strike Monday and the filature, which did not close when the general shutting down of the local filatures occurred some weeks ago, has temporarily ceased operations. The strikers are demanding higher wages, asking a raise from 20 cents to 30 cents a day. It is reported that the management is willing to allow the increase and expects that work will be resumed within a few days.

Analyze Stomach Of Dead Bluejacket

An analysis of the stomach of Ernest D. Clarke, the British bluejacket of the gunboat Kinsha who was found dead in an alleyway in the Hongkong District Monday morning, is being made by the Health Department and a report will be presented at the inquest when it is resumed Friday. The postmortem examination of the body, made by Dr. Murray and Dr. Joy of the Kinsha, showed no marks of violence. It is now reported that Clarke was still breathing faintly when first noticed about 6 a.m. Monday by a Chinese carpenter.



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Soochow Y.M.C.A. Notes

(China Press Correspondence)

Soochow, Jan. 10.—Last autumn it was reported that a successful campaign had been held for building funds. Since that time the architects have been busy completing plans for an Association Building in Soochow. Now the contract has been let, ground has been broken and work is proceeding. The main only is being erected at present, the building for the Boy's Department to be built later.

Mr. K. S. Zee, for the past eight years membership secretary of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., has been transferred to Soochow and has already taken up his active duties.

Mr. T. S. Yao, one of our secretaries who went to Tientsin for famine relief work has written back very graphic and pathetic reports of conditions there, and feels that the urgency of the need there amply justifies the sacrifice made by himself in going, and by the Association in releasing him for that work.

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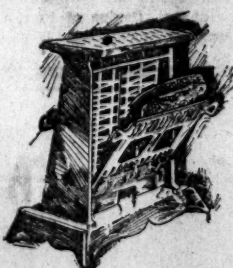
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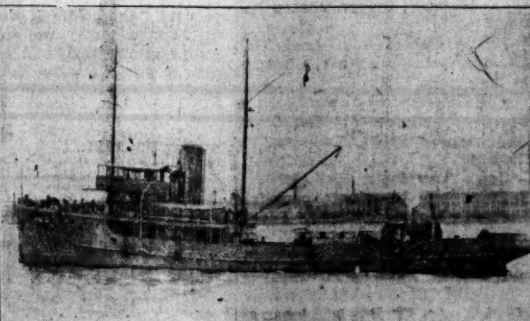
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Health Experts Make Plans To Fight Typhus Among Famine Victims

(China Press Correspondence) Tsinan, Jan. 9.—The Council on Health Education Anti-Typhus Commission, consisting of Dr. H. G. Barrie, Director of the Commission, Dr. W. W. Peter, Secretary and Dr. D. R. Ford met on January 7 with the Executive Committee of the International Auxiliary of the Shantung Famine Relief Society and the faculty of the Shantung Christian University to discuss ways and means of getting ready for a possible outbreak of typhus in the famine districts.

Dr. Peter, Executive Secretary of the Council on Health Education, and Secretary of the present Anti-Typhus Commission first gave the history of the formation of this Commission. The Doctor stated that when he was asked by the United International Famine Relief Committee, Peking, to take up the matter of an anti-typhus campaign, he replied that no one of the staff of the Council in Shanghai was familiar with typhus and therefore unable to head such a move.

EXPERIENCED MAN
Fortunately, Dr. Barrie, who has had actual experience with this dreaded disease in Serbia, reached Shanghai at the opportune moment; and when asked, consented to act as director of a commission to investigate conditions and to organize an anti-typhus campaign. Dr. Barrie's first suggestion was that a personal visit should be made to the famine areas in order to secure first-hand information as to conditions. This suggestion was accepted, the Commission was formed and steps were taken to visit the famine regions. Dr. D. E. Ford, an American with typhus experience in Siberia, who came to Shanghai at this time, was added to the Commission.

The Commission came to Tsinan, its first stop, to secure information

from the International Auxiliary and the physicians of Tsinan as well as to discuss what might be done in case typhus should appear.

After this inductive talk Dr. Barrie gave a brief but very vivid description of his experience in Serbia, with the dreaded typhus fever, emphasizing the terrible conditions found there and the methods used to stamp out and to prevent the spread of the disease.

MUST USE KEROSENE
The point was, Dr. Barrie said, that they had not been able to control the disease until they began to use common kerosene as a disinfectant to prevent the bite of the louse, the carrier of the typhus germ.

All the patients and the attendants, after having their hair shaved or clipped off so as to leave the louse no breeding places, were given daily baths in kerosene oil. Vaseline was rubbed on at the same time, or mixed with the oil, to soften the effects of the raw oil, although the vaseline is not necessary to destroy the vermin.

After some animated discussion it was agreed to undertake a campaign of education as soon as possible. This campaign is to teach the Chinese of the famine regions by means of picture posters, pamphlets, booklets and other means the origin of typhus, the way in which the disease spreads the care of the stricken and above all that the cure is to be found in common kerosene which can be secured in every village.

It was strongly urged that all this information should be put so simply and clearly that "he who runs may read."

The Shantung Chinese Famine Relief Society is to be approached and urged to aid in this propaganda and in the preparation for the dreaded outbreak of a typhus plague.

British Geographers To Attempt Everest Ascent

(Reuter's Service) London, Jan. 10.—A forthcoming attempt to scale Mount Everest, the approaches to which are still unknown to Europeans, was announced at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society today by its President, Sir Francis Younghusband.

He stated that the political obstacles had now been removed, the Indian Government having given permission to send the exploring expedition which the Society and the Alpine Club would organize.

He said that the expedition would be a great adventure. Apart from ordinary risks and hardships, there was the unknown factor of human capacity to stand great exertion at a height over 4,000 feet greater than any yet reached.

He declared that the summit of Everest would never be reached

unless all its approaches were first explored very carefully. A reconnaissance party will go to India for this purpose during the present year and the climbing party will go to Tibet in 1922.

FIGHT OPIUM IN LEAGUE
(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, Jan. 11.—The Government has authorized Dr. Hawking Yen to watch over China's anti-opium interests in connection with the League of Nations.

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Loyalty Of Hunan War Lord Renewed By Hupeh Tuchun

Chao Hung-ti Again Gives Allegiance To Peking Military Heads

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS) Hankow, Jan. 11.—As Inspector-General of Hupeh and Hunan, Wang Chuan-yuan has completed negotiations with General Chao Hung-ti, Commander-in-chief of Hunan, to perfect the terms of reunion, and for Hunan to renew its allegiance with Peking and cancel its autonomy.

The understanding provides that Peking shall pay the Hunan troops, who shall be controlled nominally by the Inspector-General. The terms have been communicated to Peking for approval.

Chinese-Korean Society Formed In Hupeh City

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS) Hankow, Jan. 11.—Chinese and Koreans are organizing a Chinese-Korean Co-operative Society. They held a conference at the International Restaurant and perfected their organization. A temporary office has been established in the French Concession. The society is seeking recognition from Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan and Governor Hsia Shou-kang.

Trains Stopped By Melbourne Strike

(Reuter's Service) Melbourne, Jan. 10.—The shipping strike has stopped all trains and tramcars. Twenty thousand are out of work in Melbourne alone, and many others elsewhere, through the lack of coal.

Alumni Notes

The alumni of the Shanghai College gave a banquet last night in the Great Eastern Hotel in honor of Mr. Percy Chu, '19, who has just returned from the States and started his new work as the assistant manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank. Dr. C. C. Chen, the president of the Alumni Association, delivered the principal speech of welcome.

In response Mr. Chu told briefly his experiences in America, the fellow-Alumni he had met over there and finally expressed his appreciation of what his Alma Mater had done for him in the way of preparation.

At the banquet it was unanimously voted that the Alumni Association should launch a drive, beginning March 1, for \$1,000 the interest of which will be used in establishing a permanent scholarship of \$60 each year to some worthy student of the Shanghai College. Mr. Percy Chu was elected treasurer of the fund. T. T. Cheyne, D. T. Yui and Percy Chu were elected as the local committee of Shanghai to push the campaign of \$5,000 that has already been launched for building a swimming pool in honor of President White's 50th birthday.

In accepting the kind invitation of the North Shanghai Baptist Church it was decided that from now on the Alumni Association will have its office in the church, P. O. 295 Haiming Road Rev. T. C. Wu, '13, the pastor of the church.

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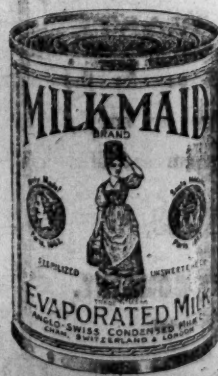
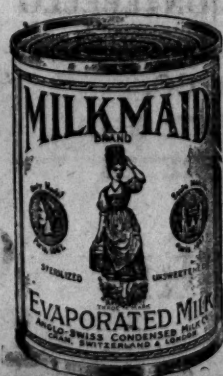
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Famine Loan Discussion Paves Way For Terms Of New Consortium Basis

But More Than Million People Are Facing
Starvation While Peking Attempts
To Make Precedent

BY UPTON CLOSE
(China Press Correspondent)

Peking, Jan. 10.—From the standpoint of the salvation of human life, the most important negotiation going on in the capital at the present moment is that in regard to the four million Mexican dollar famine relief loan to be secured upon and paid up by the monthly proceeds from the relief surtax of an extra ten percent of the present Maritime Customs duties.

Human life, of course—a million and a third human lives, according to the relief societies—are bound up in this loan, and the blood of these people must be upon those who delay or block its consummation.

Aside from this humanitarian aspect, however, there are other far-reaching issues involved, upon which the Chinese government and the foreign powers stand deadlocked, and upon which either side is determined that the other must give, even at the cost of a million and a third lives.

The actual situation is that the entire principal of loan fund expenditure is being fought out in advance for the Consortium over this loan.

WILL BE PRECEDENT
If the diplomats win, precedent will have been established in advance for the principal term of the Consortium.

If the government wins, it will have registered the accomplishment of having obtained foreign money untrammelled by the condition, without which it has been told it will never get foreign financing again, that of strict, and acknowledged foreign, or at least semi-foreign, supervision. This is indeed an issue worth fighting over, but not, in the opinion of the non-political and non-financial onlooker, worth a million and more lives.

Aside from this main issue, there have been other smaller, but not unimportant issues fought over during the course of the loan negotiations, such as that between the bankers and diplomats of the four Old Consortium loan powers themselves which has resulted in the breaking, by French diplomacy and American financial strength, of the monopoly of the Hongkong-Shanghai and Russo-Asiatic Banks on the custody of funds collected by the Maritime Customs. This feature, however, had best be dealt with in a separate article.

MANY LIVES IMPEILED
In the diplomatic struggle between the envoys, who are acting on instructions from their home offices, and the government, either side, of course, justifies itself by stating that if the loan fails to materialize, the responsibility for the death of those whom it should have saved will be upon the other side. The diplomatic corps has the practical advantage in the loan negotiations, inasmuch as, unless its terms of supervision are accepted, the proceeds from the surtax will be as unavailable to the Chinese government as the loan itself.

I have questioned the Premier's office, the Foreign Office, the Legations, and the bankers in regard to the actual status of the surtax and loan, and their differing viewpoints with regard to the negotiations. The demand for effective supervision is principally pressed by the British, and backed by the French (the Americans attached no conditions in giving consent to the imposition of the customs surtax).

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civil official, and the banks would have no right to refuse.

The Legations, and particularly the British, who are in the forefront of the matter, have no objection to phrasing the matter in any way which the government will feel is face-saving but state plainly, definitely and finally that unless the government signs itself up to something which to the foreign mind insures that the money will go, without squeeze, to the actual relief of the suffering, the Chinese government will get its fingers on not one cent of either loan money or the sur-

charge proceeds, which will pile up in the foreign banks.

"DOES NOT EXIST"
The Premier's office, questioned on the loan, simply states that it "does not exist."

In spite, however, of the governmental effort to show firmness in its position, Mr. Liu Tseng-hsiang, representing the Ministries of Finance and Interior is actively negotiating with the diplomats, and the Ministry of Finance has already drawn up, upon consultation with the four banks which are to advance the money, a complete loan contract which has received the tentative approval of the diplomatic corps.

**Britain Halts On Big Ships;
Studies Lessons Of The War**
London, December 9 (Associated Press).—No program of capital ship construction for the navy will be presented to Parliament until the whole question of naval strength as affected by the latest developments in naval warfare has been exhaustively investigated by the Committee on Imperial Defense, and the results of such investigation have been considered. This announcement was made in the House of Commons tonight by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The Government has decided and the Admiralty has welcomed the decision, that the Committee on Imperial Defense shall exhaustively investigate the whole question of naval strength as affected by the latest developments in naval warfare," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and will present no program of capital ship construction to Parliament until the results of that inquiry have been considered."

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement was the chief outcome of the debate in the Commons tonight, arising from a big attack on the Government expenditure as wasteful and from agitation raised by the exponents of a strong naval policy in favor of a navy equal to the combined navies of the United States and Japan.

The Chancellor explained that while the Government was determined to maintain the navy at a strength adequate to secure the safety of the empire and maritime communications, the Cabinet, before sanctioning new construction, was bound to satisfy itself that the lessons of the war had been definitely ascertained, particularly concerning the place and usefulness of the capital ship in future operations.

His general reply to the criticism of wastefulness followed the customary lines, taking credit that no other country in Europe, with the exception of Denmark, was able to pay its way. Even the United States, he said, was unable to balance its budget.

The Chancellor believed that his budget estimates would prove fairly accurate, and the Government had decided, in addition to urging all departments to observe the utmost economy, to undertake no new reforms involving new and heavy expenditure.

After a debate lasting the whole evening and a speech by Premier Lloyd George, justifying the Gov-

ernment policy and deprecating economy in education, in which he remarked that "half-starved teachers have a great deal to do with the Sinn Fein in Ireland," a motion offered by the Right Honorable George Lambert, urging that the Government expenditure for the coming year should be limited, roughly to £800,000,000, was rejected by a vote of 321 to 66.

**Austria's Deficit
Grows Enormously**
Vienna, Dec. 5.—Financial chaos cannot go much farther than that revealed to the Austrian Parliament by the Finance Minister in his revised budget for the year 1920-21. Some two months ago a provisional budget fore-shadowed a deficit of 12,500,000,000 crowns. Since then the deficit has been doubled and now stands at 25,000,000,000, with the prospect of being still greater.

One of the principal causes of the financial trouble is the catastrophic state of exchange, which is now estimated to cost the Austrian Government a loss of 12,000,000,000 crowns annually. This loss is on the assumption that exchange falls no lower. Austria must import most of her foodstuffs, and it is here that the loss on exchange hits her so hard. It hits so hard, indeed, that the Food Minister reckons that the loss on food services

for the current year will be 25,000,000,000 crowns.

No new taxes are proposed; it is scarcely possible to tax further, but the Government intends taking over the monopolies of brandy, sugar and petroleum.

Another constant drain on the Government is the City of Vienna itself, which, from being a paying concern, can now do no better than show a loss of 1,000,000 crowns for the current year. Here, again, further taxation is almost impossible, and the deficit must be made up by loans from the State, which is already crushed by its own deficit.

In the meanwhile the printing presses are busy, there being no option, and the latest bank return shows an increase in circulation for one week of 1,000,000 crowns.

Revised Budget Puts It At 25 Billion Crowns, Due Largely To Adverse Exchange

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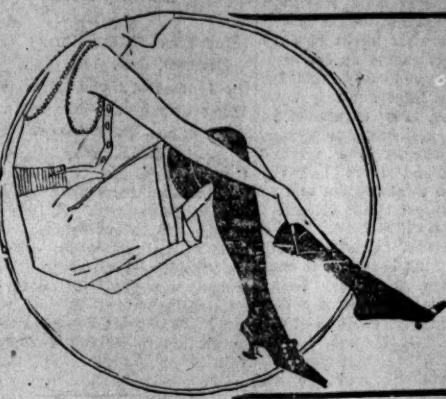
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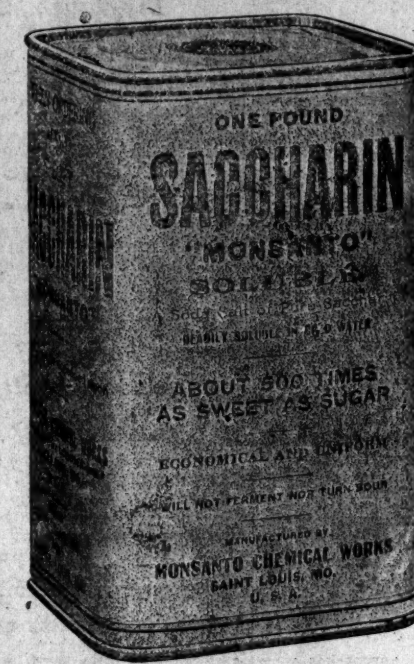
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Science Trying to Account for Infant Prodigies

If Scientists Can Understand How a Boy of 8, Who Cannot Read or Write, Can Beat All the Gray-Bearded Chess Experts of the World, Perhaps It Can Build Up in Him a Super-Brain Which Will Be Useful to Mankind



Scene at One Section of the 22 Simultaneous Chess Games in Paris Where 8-Year-Old Samuel Rzeszewski Beat All the Old Gray-Bearded Chess Champions of France.

CARDINAL NEWMAN, the distinguished English prelate, was reading Greek at the age of four. Goethe, the German poet, mastered Greek and six other languages before he was ten years old.

Little Miss Winifred Stoner, an American girl, successfully passed the Leland Stanford Junior University examinations at the age of nine.

Edward R. Hardy, a twelve-year-old New York boy in knickerbockers, is now a freshman in Columbia University, familiar with twelve languages, and in many ways better educated than some of the professors who will try to instruct him.

Little Samuel Rzeszewski, an eight-year-old Polish peasant boy, now in New York, played all the world's greatest chess experts throughout Europe before he could read or write—and beat them.

Science is stumped to account for the extraordinary exploits of these "infant prodigies." How can an eight-year-old child, illiterate, with untrained mind and limited experiences, unerringly outmatch the gray-bearded experts who have spent a lifetime studying and perfecting themselves in what is not a game of chance but an intellectual contest?

Science has searched about for an answer, but no theory yet advanced accounts for these child wonders.

For many years careful study and observation has been made of backward, defective and delinquent children, but little attention has been paid to the study of exceptionally brilliant children. This field of research, however, has at last attracted the attention of psychologists, and a thoroughgoing study of exceptional children is being made, so that, sooner or later, science hopes to explain why it is that the brain of an untrained, inexperienced child can excel the best efforts of the best brains of mature people who have specialized in some special field.

The little Polish chess player, Samuel Rzeszewski, has been examined by investigators in several of the capitals of Europe, and during his stay in America he will be studied and experimented upon by American psychologists.

Little Samuel is an extremely good specimen to study. If science can explain how the machinery in his head can beat the whole world in solving the problems on the chess board, it is hoped that the information obtained may furnish science with a plan for turning the exceptional genius of such a boy into useful paths, so that the peculiar mental endowment which Nature has given the child prodigy may be stimulated to build the mentality of a super-man, possibly to the great benefit of all mankind.

Little Samuel was born in a small town near Lodz, Poland. The ebb and flow of the war made it impossible for the child to obtain an education, although in recent months he has been taught to read and write a little—but this is since he had demonstrated his invincible powers as a chess player.

Samuel was five years old when he played his first game of chess. His father was a fair chess player, and the child, skylarking about the room, used to mischievously upset the board. In order to interest the youngster enough to keep him quiet, his father taught him the moves.

One night as the boy's father was playing a game of chess with a neighbor, Samuel suddenly suggested a move which was so radical that his father refused to make it, and apologetically explained to the visitor that the child had had no experience

and no attention should be paid to his silly suggestions.

Samuel made no remarks, but watched his father play, and when he had lost the game the child reconstructed the chessmen on the board, played his own suggested move and showed how it could not possibly fail to win. He was five years old then. From that time on the boy beat his father at every game and all of the neighbors who came to the house.

So far as can be ascertained, none of the boy's ancestors were chess players or notable in any other achievements. Aside from his extraordinary genius at chess, there is nothing unusual or remarkable about Samuel. He is in all other respects a normally bright, healthy child. He likes football, can box a little, eats the usual things, sleeps ten or eleven hours and is especially interested in his new bicycle. He has one brother and two sisters who are not remarkable in any way and who do not play chess.

Little Samuel is less interested in chess than in anything else. As a matter of fact, the game bores him and he never asks to play it. But when the board is set and the child is led up to it he plays swiftly and without hesitation. Each move he makes seem to him the only possible move, the inevitable one, and he has no second choice in his mind or misgivings. Samuel is unable to tell how it is that he knows the move which he unerringly makes. There seems no other play possible, he says, and he makes it. He thinks it curious that his opponents do not always make the same play that he always sees to be the only correct play, and he wonders why his opponents do not always foresee that he will make the play that he does make. The moment his opponent makes a play, Samuel instantly recognizes whether it is a false play or the only possible correct play.

It makes no difference to the child how many chess boards are in the room. He can walk around and around naming the move on each board that he comes to without the necessity of studying the move or recalling previous moves. In Paris there were set up twenty-two chess boards in a long rectangle. On the outside of the boards were crowded 200 or 300 of the oldest champion chess players of Europe. They lifted Little Samuel over into the centre of the enclosure. Walking, rapidly from one board to the other the child made his moves swiftly and without hesitation. He traveled round and round and one after another won every game in spite of the earnest concentration, consultation and combined skill of the assembled opponents. Single handed this illiterate eight-year-old child quickly and easily outmatched the experienced old gray-bearded chess experts of Europe.

In London and in half a dozen other great cities of Europe the boy accomplished the same feat. In one match where he was playing thirty-three games at once the judges awarded one game out of the thirty-three to an opponent—but

this was because the time allowance had expired. On one other occasion the judges decided that a game with Rubinstein, the famous European chess master, was a draw.

Since little Samuel arrived in this country he has repeated his triumphs of the Old World. The members of the Chess Club of New York had been hearing about him, of course, and when the news came to them several months ago that the youngster was coming to America they put their heads together and devised three specially difficult chess problems. The day after the child walked off the steamer he was invited up to the Chess Club to tackle the problems which the wise ones had been rigging up for him. Samuel was brought in, shook hands with everybody, gazed about the room, and then in a bored sort of way strolled up to the three tables, and in less than three minutes each had solved every one of the three problems that had been set for him.

If there is one thing that is taught and practised among the officers of the United States army it is strategy. In addition to the specially devised course of instruction at the West Point Military Academy every encouragement is given to the practice of everything that helps train the mind to forecasting moves of the enemy. The game of chess has always been highly valued as excellent mental training for strategy. Among the officers of the United States army are some mighty good chess experts.

The best trained minds of the army are assigned to duty to instruct the cadets at West Point, and therefore among the military teachers at the academy are the best strategists and best chess players in the service. When the report of the arrival of the eight-year-old chess strategist reached West Point an invitation was sent to young Samuel to come up as a guest of the army officers to see whether it was possible that this child was a better strategist than these picked men of the army.

Samuel accepted the honor and the invitation, and when he walked into the great gymnasium of the institution he found twenty chess boards set in a hollow rectangle. Wearing a blue naval uniform and a bunch of medals pinned on his blouse the child crawled in under the tables, and with his little head not much higher than the chess boards began softly whistling to

himself as he marched from game to game making his moves.

On the other side of the chess boards were several doted generals, colonels, majors and captains in full uniform—an imposing general staff of specialists, strategists and chess experts. But this did not disconcert the eight-year-old. The child trotted right around from table to table and quickly won nineteen of the twenty games. The twentieth game was called a draw—the child had neither won nor lost it. Samuel once again remarked casually that he had never been beaten.

How does he do it?

Science is endeavoring to find out. If science can fathom the mystery of this extraordinary childish brain, can it learn how to guide this boy genius on to greater things and produce a wonderful super-brain which will solve useful problems for all mankind that now lie beyond the reach of human minds? Scientists who have studied Samuel claim that the boy goes through seventeen processes of thinking in the time that one person usually takes to think once. The boy runs through and solves in two minutes the complicated problem lying before him on the chess board which requires half an hour of study by experienced chess experts. What is the secret of little Samuel's superior mental equipment? Science hopes to find out.

Already the scientists have accumulated many interesting facts in regard to defective children and exceptional or precocious children. The common belief that the very bright child is likely to be feeble in health has been disproved. By the measurements of intelligence known as the Binet-Simon mental tests many interesting things have recently been discovered.

Learning to read considerably in advance of the normal age of six years is one of the most significant indications of superior ability. The child of four years who learns to read as readily as the child of six will almost certainly show a very high rate of intelligence under the Binet-Simon test. The superior child will learn to walk a little more than two weeks sooner than a child of average ability and will learn to talk about three months sooner.

One of the interesting and important things already demonstrated by the scientific measuring of children's intelligence is that adenoids, diseased tonsils and certain other physical defects are probably not as harmful to mental development as we have always believed. Children who have had their adenoids or tonsils removed look and act much brighter, but psychology's tests show that their actual ability remains the same as before and that they develop mentally little if any faster.

Another popular idea which has been pretty thoroughly exploded by the measuring of children's intelligence is the one

Little Samuel Rzeszewski at the Chess Board.

Miss Winifred Stoner Who Passed the Leland Stanford University Examinations at the Age of 9.



Edward R. Hardy, 12-Year-Old Precocious Freshman at Columbia University.

In other words, the little Polish boy who beats all the chess champions is likely, unless some serious mistake is made in his education, to continue developing mental power and to become finally a great man of genius.

Lombroso and other scientists who feel sure that insanity and genius are closely related will watch the career of Samuel Rzeszewski with keen interest. They are curious to know whether he will duplicate the unhappy fate of Paul Morphy. Morphy, like this young Polish prodigy, was an expert at chess when a mere boy, and later became the world's champion at the game. But the brain which had shown such surprising promise in its early years collapsed when Morphy was still a young man. He went insane, and died at the age of thirty, a raving maniac.

The histories of other men who have attained eminence as chess players show that a surprisingly large number of them have lost their reason. Can it be that this Polish boy's remarkable precocity is only an indication of future madness, and that this will be the price he will have to pay for his childhood triumphs?

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and we are at your service at all
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The China Press
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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1921

Business and Official Notices

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE
No. 44

Elections Municipales
30 Décembre, 1920

Nous, Raphaël REAU, Consul de France, Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Shanghai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur,
Vu l'Article II du Règlement d'Organisation Municipale du 14 Avril 1888, modifié par les Ordonnances Consulaires du 28 Décembre 1907, du 24 Décembre 1909 et du 15 Février 1919,
Avons ordonné et ordonnons:
ARTICLE I.
Les élections pour le remplacement de MM. X. DARD, Membre Français, et J. W. GALLAGHER, Membre Etranger, démissionnaires, et de MM. P. LE BRIS et R. FANO, Membres Français, W. J. N. DYER et F. SCHWYZER, Membres Etrangers, arrivés au terme de leur mandat, sont fixées au Mercredi, douze Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt et un.
Le scrutin sera ouvert de dix heures du matin à quatre heures de l'après-midi.
ARTICLE II.
La liste électorale, dressée conformément aux dispositions des Ordonnances Consulaires des 28 Décembre 1907, 24 Décembre 1909 et 15 Février 1919, sera affichée aux lieux ordinaires, tant en la Chancellerie du Consulat Général de France que dans les Bureaux du Conseil d'Administration Municipale, du premier Janvier au douze Janvier mil neuf cent vingt et un.
ARTICLE III.
Toutes réclamations ou contestations pouvant se produire au sujet des inscriptions d'électeurs seront jugées sommairement sans frais et sans recours par le Consul de France Soussigné, jusqu'au onze Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt et un, à midi, heure à laquelle ladite liste électorale sera irrévocablement close et arrêtée.
ARTICLE IV.
Les règles concernant le vote et l'éligibilité, telles qu'elles ont été fixées par le Règlement du 14 Avril 1888, modifiées par les Ordonnances Consulaires des 27 Décembre 1901, 28 Décembre 1907, 24 Décembre 1909 et 15 Février 1919, devront être appliquées.
ARTICLE V.
Les fraudes et manœuvres frauduleuses en matière électorale seront jugées et poursuivies conformément aux dispositions de l'Art. 75 de la Loi du 28 Mai 1856.
Fait à Shanghai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire le treize Décembre mil neuf cent vingt,
Le Consul de France,
Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Shanghai,
Signé: R. REAU.
Pour copie certifiée conforme, Shanghai, le 30 Décembre 1920.
Le Vice-Consul Chancelier,
Signé: P. KREMER.

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE
No. 45

Election de Commissaires Fonciers
le 30 Décembre, 1920

Nous, Raphaël REAU, Consul de France, Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Shanghai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur,
Vu l'Ordonnance Consulaire No. 19 en date du 16 Décembre 1919, rendant exécutoire le Règlement d'Expropriation de la Concession Française de Shanghai,
Vu le § III de l'Art. 8 du dit Règlement,
Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:
Des élections pour la nomination de 4 Commissaires Fonciers, 2 membres titulaires (1 Français et 1 Etranger) et 2 membres suppléants (1 Français et 1 Etranger) en remplacement de MM. F. SALLOU et A. JOST, Commissaires titulaires, et Ch. BARRIERE et A. L. ANDERSON, Commissaires suppléants, arrivés au terme de leur mandat, auront lieu en même temps que les Elections Municipales le Mercredi, douze Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt et un.
Fait à Shanghai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire le treize Décembre mil neuf cent vingt,
Le Consul de France,
Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Shanghai,
Signé: R. REAU.
Pour copie certifiée conforme, Shanghai, le 30 Décembre 1920.
Le Vice-Consul Chancelier,
Signé: P. KREMER.

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE
No. 46

Election de Commissaires Fonciers
le 30 Décembre, 1920

Nous, Raphaël REAU, Consul de France, Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Shanghai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur,
Vu l'Ordonnance Consulaire No. 19 en date du 16 Décembre 1919, rendant exécutoire le Règlement d'Expropriation de la Concession Française de Shanghai,
Vu le § III de l'Art. 8 du dit Règlement,
Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:
Des élections pour la nomination de 4 Commissaires Fonciers, 2 membres titulaires (1 Français et 1 Etranger) et 2 membres suppléants (1 Français et 1 Etranger) en remplacement de MM. F. SALLOU et A. JOST, Commissaires titulaires, et Ch. BARRIERE et A. L. ANDERSON, Commissaires suppléants, arrivés au terme de leur mandat, auront lieu en même temps que les Elections Municipales le Mercredi, douze Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt et un.
Fait à Shanghai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire le treize Décembre mil neuf cent vingt,
Le Consul de France,
Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Shanghai,
Signé: R. REAU.
Pour copie certifiée conforme, Shanghai, le 30 Décembre 1920.
Le Vice-Consul Chancelier,
Signé: P. KREMER.

Concession Française de Shanghai
AVIS

Elections Municipales du 12 Janvier, 1921

Candidatures présentées au Consulat Général de France:—
31 DECEMBRE 1920.
Dr. E. Tartois, Candidat Français
W. J. N. Dyer, Candidat Etranger
P. Mally, Candidat Français
4 JANVIER 1921.
A. Arnaud-Coste, Candidat Français
5 JANVIER 1921.
L. Pernot, Candidat Français
R. Fano, Candidat Français
6 JANVIER 1921.
M. Speelman, Candidat Etranger.
Hugh Martin, Candidat Etranger.

Election de Commissaires Fonciers
du 12 Janvier, 1921

Candidatures présentées au Consulat Général de France:—
7 JANVIER 1921.
F. Sallo, Candidat Français.
Ch. Barriere, Candidat Français.
A. L. Anderson, Candidat Etranger.
A. Jost, Candidat Etranger.
LE CONSUL DE FRANCE,
Gérant le Consulat Général de France,
R. REAU.
34919

The International Recreation Club
KIANGWAN RACES

New Year Race Meeting, 1921.
9th, 10th and 11th February, 1921
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
First Saddling Bell at 12.00 noon
Daily.

FOURTH DAY
12th February, 1921, (Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m.
Sharp.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS

Entries for all Races, except those otherwise stated, close on Wednesday, 19th January, 1921, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.
All Entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."
Entry Forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.
By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
34920

Frederick's Hotel

has all the comforts and requirements of a first-class hotel—a new building, lavishly furnished rooms, large and airy, with modern baths attached. Moderate charges. Excellent Cuisine. Tiffin \$1.25. Dinners \$1.50. Throughout the day full meals and a la carte are served in our Dining Room.
100 West Jukong Road.
34790

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34873

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SCOTCH WHISKY
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S.S. "Bearport" from Portland

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
AN examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf on Friday, 14th January, at 9 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Elsler & Reeves, will be in attendance.
COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY,
China Pacific Co., Agents.
34925

LOST

Lost, Bill of Lading No. 77 calling for 26 cases of Sewing Machines ex S.S. "City of Florence" marked
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Shanghai, and numbered from 1 to 26. The public are requested not to negotiate the above.
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34928

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34912

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The Steamer Esther Dollar is now discharging her cargo at the Dollar Pier Lein Chien Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against the steamer must be sent in within ten days after the completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Friday, January 14th, 1921, at 10 o'clock a.m. Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes Davy, will be in attendance.
THE ROBERT DOLLAR & CO.
34875

The American-Chinese Watchmen's Association
L.A. 241 Yangtsepo Road
Telephone East 364

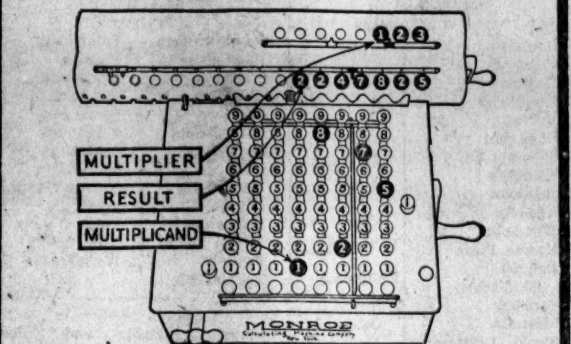
We supply watchmen to ships, wharves and individuals. All our watchmen are under guarantee and foreign supervision.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
34746

Universal Film (China) Ltd.

Registered Under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances.
Notice is hereby given that the above named Company has taken over the business of the China Film Syndicate, and that Mr. Norman Westwood has been appointed Secretary to the Company.
A. RUMJAHN,
Managing Director.
TEMPORARY OFFICE,
135A Range Road,
8th January, 1921.
34870

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on Page 10

MONROE
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34847

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED about March 1st, furnished house or apartment by American couple, no children. Careful tenants. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.
34673

WANTED, furnished house or flat, four rooms, kitchen, etc. Central or western preferred, no children. Careful. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.
34901 J. 15.

WANTED immediately, furnished or unfurnished house or flat, three to four rooms; kitchen and bathroom, furniture and fittings can be taken over. Please apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.
34895 J. 13.

WANTED immediately, or later on, by bachelor, furnished or unfurnished, four to six-roomed house, on long or short lease, in western district or French-town. Responsible and careful tenant. Can furnish references or guarantee. Any information leading to result will be willingly rewarded. Please apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.
34865 J. 12

YOUNG American couple, no children, want small modern house, French concession preferred. Also want garage. Will occupy at earliest opportunity. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.
34869 J. 12

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
34678

TO LET, large office space, ground floor, can be sub-divided into several offices, at 14 Canton Road. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
34681

TO LET, house, eight rooms, western district. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
34927 J. 14

NEW Six-roomed house with garden, garage, sanitary plumbing, western district. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.
34854 J. 14

A PROFIT producing salesman and organiser, speaks several Chinese dialects, is open for engagement on 1st February. Salary and commission according to ability. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, house, eight rooms, western district. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
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STENOGRAPHER, lady, quick, accurate, thoroughly competent, requires position at once. Moderate salary. Write Box 2 c/o Harvey's Advertising Agency, 9 Ezra Road, Shanghai.
34930 J. 13

YOUNG lady (American), experienced in stenographic and general office work, desires position. References given. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.
34929 J. 13

Experienced stenographer, Chinese, seeks position. Moderate salary. No objection to outposts. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.
34905 J. 13.

South-American youth, at present employed, wants position in any capacity. Fair knowledge of book-keeping, correspondence, etc. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.
34886 J. 21.

WANTED, Ten years' experience Court Interpreter, well connected with various circles, wishes to join a law firm. Please apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.
34888 J. 15.

THOROUGHLY capable male stenographer (speeds 140-50) and general office assistant, with secretarial and journalistic experience, desires position. A.I. references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.
34774

SITUATIONS VACANT

Young man (Chinese) as typist and general office assistant. Must be experienced in bookkeeping. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.
34894 J. 12.

WANTED by an American firm, stenographer with some experience. Only those well-qualified should apply. Address to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
34866 J. 12

WANTED, Lady's maid, experienced, willing to travel. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.
34801 J. 12

PROFESSIONAL

HIGHLY qualified music teacher (lady), having finished the Conservatoire of Petrograd and taught in a musical college, desires to give piano lessons or accompany. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. N. V. Marintch, No. 1 Love Lane.
34915 J. 25

WANTED, teacher of English for missionary middle school for boys in Soochow; man or woman, American or British; beginning February 15, 1921. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS, stating nationality, sex, age, preparation and experience.
34923

WANTED, piano lessons from conscientious teacher. Terms must be moderate. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.
34885 J. 12.

Wanted, mandolin lessons. Reply, stating terms, to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.
34902 J. 13.

DANCING parties, orchestra, or piano alone. Apply Prof. G. Manikus, 22a North Szechuen Road.
34877 J. 12

WANTED, several Russian lessons per week by American gentleman shortly to visit Russia. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
34876 J. 15

DANCING: Individual instruction, to classes; fox-trots, oriental, "jazz," twist movements, one-steps, waltz. Appointments in person, phone, letter; Miss Connie Hendry, Astor House.
34701 J. 13

DANCING, Shanghai's first dancing class. Prof. Therese, Palace Hotel, daily 5:15. We teach anyone who can walk to dance.
34683 J. 1.

MADAM KELVEY, professional teacher of modern, character, classical, ballet and toe dancing. Terms moderate. Write for appointment, Madam Kelvey, Box 49, Care of Chinese Post Office.
34251 J. 13

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board—Residence.
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

One large room, with board. Apply 15 Quinsan Garden.

TO LET with board, large well-furnished room and bath. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern conveniences, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.
34918 J. 14

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, double and single, with bathrooms attached, excellent board. Use of telephone. Apply Mrs. M. Kelley, 22D Range Road.
34918 J. 14

ONE unfurnished room with private bath, quiet people. Call between 9 a.m. to noon 1 Yu Yuen Road.
34920 J. 12

TO LET with board, one large nice furnished room, bathroom (hot water) and telephone. Apply 52 Boone Road, corner North Szechuen Road.
34924

BOARD and rooms to be had at Christian home at 45 North Szechuen Road. References required.
34913 J. 13

TO LET immediately, in the western district, nicely furnished front room with full board, suitable for two persons. Particulars, apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.
34921

TO LET, 34 Wayside Road, furnished room with board.
34887 J. 16.

Three-roomed flat, furnished, with large verandah, suitable for a family; with or without board; also two single rooms. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.
34906 J. 16.

ON the Bund, one very large room with large verandah, private bath and full board. Telephone Central 669.
34856 J. 12

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room with bath, hot, with geyser, full board, telephone, for one gentleman. Available January 15th. 18 Quinsan Gardens.
34836 J. 14

PRIVATE American home, Avenue Joffre, will accommodate gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, as paying guests. Every home comfort, modern conveniences. Telephone, tennis court, stable, garage. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.
34853 J. 13.

TO LET, furnished room without board. Suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box No. 349, THE CHINA PRESS.
34832

FOUR well-furnished rooms with bathrooms attached and also a verandah. Can be let together or separate. Telephone West 1919, 136 Jessfield Road.
34793 J. 12

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG American couple, no children, desire three, four or five-roomed modern apartment and garage privileges. Will occupy any time. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.
34869 J. 12

MISCELLANEOUS

WE buy and pay highest price for second-hand motor cars in any condition. Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, Tel. N. 1951.
34794 J. 12

FOR RENT, three storey premises in central district, suitable for business or offices. Apply Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, Tel. N. 1951.
34794 J. 12

FOR RENT, a flat in new house in central district consisting of two very large rooms, suitable for big office or business. Apply Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, Tel. N. 1951.
34794 J. 12

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"Cadum Soap" manufactured in France, is well-known throughout the world, and is specially recommended for beautifying and making the skin healthy. Price \$4.00 per dozen—cash with order. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd. (French Goods Department), 10 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
34931 J. 25

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34917 J. 13

FOR SALE, 1,100 cases Manila soap, 40 lbs. per case. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.
34922

FOR SALE, Indian motor-cycle, needs slight overhauling. Will sell for \$60 cash. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.
34911 J. 14

FOR SALE, a boarding house containing nine rooms, in western district. For terms, apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.
34896

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Home Office: Forth Building, Westminster,
London, W.C. 2, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office:
Canton and Kiangsu Road, Shanghai
Editorial Office:
Canton and Kiangsu Road, Shanghai
New York Office: World Building
Washington Bureau:

Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokyo Bureau: Japan Advertising Building
London Office: 38-8 Whitefriars St., E. C. 4

Subscription Rates:
DAILY & SUNDAY, per Year: Max. \$25.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four months: \$8.00
SUNDAY, per Year: 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, 6
Max. \$6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of
postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy
Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in
China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at
U. S. Post Office, Shanghai, China.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese
P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 12, 1921

WEATHER

Weather variable but rather fine
and cold on our coasts. Regular
monsoon all along the coast.
Rough weather on both sides
of Japan.

The Panama Canal Issue

THE importance of the Panama Canal to America and the Orient particularly and to world trade generally has been demonstrated, and while it has not justified and never may justify from the purely financial standpoint, America's outlay of \$466,000,000 (gold) it will continue to prove more and more useful in the development and facilitation of commerce. Its military potentialities, with special regard to the Pacific, must however for a long time to come make up the difference to the United States.

It is interesting therefore to learn that President-elect Harding has come out in favor of its being changed into a sea-level canal and that the outgoing Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, representing the Wilson administration, is advocating the same measure. Mr. Baker points out that the new American super-dreadnoughts will have a beam of 105 feet while the canal itself is only 110 feet in width.

The estimated cost of the change, is, we believe, in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000 gold. The new President's proposal therefore is likely to occupy a good deal of the new Congress' attention and we may confidently expect a lively fight over it, especially in view of the fact that the canal tolls question is still the subject of international concern and is a long way from being settled.

In 1914 President Wilson urged Congress to repeal the law exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls. At that time America was facing a possible war with Mexico and Europe was afire with the intrigues which produced the world war. The result was that Congress, irrespective of political party or previous conviction, supported the President. The law was repealed. And since that time American vessels engaged in coastwise trade have paid the tolls the same as vessels of other nations.

With the war ended and all nations again looking to their own interests, and in direct consequence of Senator Harding's campaign pledge, to recommend a repeal of the law which placed the vessels of all nations on a parity, the issue will certainly be brought up anew in the special session of Congress after March 4.

Indications are that Senator Knox, who as Secretary of State advised that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty did not prevent the United States from exempting coastwise trading vessels from these tolls, will lead the fight, along with Senator Borah. The line-up in defense of the United States' rights under the treaty and law to regulate the tolls so long as all nations are treated alike will bring together virtually the same forces which, known as irreconcilables, have opposed the ratification of the League of Nations. Even Senator Lodge, who originally supported the contention of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, but later supported President Wilson, may be expected to adopt his original stand unless the reasons of State that influenced President Wilson in 1914 are disclosed to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and convince him of

the wisdom of allowing the dispute to remain settled.

In the opinion of Republican leaders, according to a writer in a recent issue of The New York Times, the Panama Canal tolls question, involving, as it will, a delicate and controversial issue with Great Britain, undoubtedly will become the outstanding international problem in the early period of the Harding Administration.

Even though President Harding should avoid bringing the old dispute before the country in his inaugural address because of reasons which then may seem advisable, he has so aroused the country and especially those Senators who have fought for the exemption clause, that they are now determined to bring the matter to a focus. Their plans have already been prepared. Senator Borah and Senator Johnson will be found loudly demanding the repeal of the present law, and they will have the weighty support of Senator Knox.

Senator Borah recently said that if he stood alone he would bring the matter squarely to an issue and compel the Senate to adopt or reject his proposal for a repeal of the law.

There has been a very sincere difference of opinion upon the question of Panama Canal tolls. In August, 1912, Congress enacted a law providing for the future administration of the canal and the ten-mile zone through which the canal passes. One of the sections of that law gave free passage through the canal to the coastwise ships of the United States. The British Government objected to our favored treatment of our own shipping. Mr. Taft, who was then President, agreed with Mr. Knox, then Secretary of State, in upholding the legislation.

Great Britain contended that it violated the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901, the preamble of which deals with the construction of the canal under the auspices of the United States, and states that it shall be done "without impairing the general principle established in Article VII. of that convention (1850)." In 1850 the United States entered into the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for the express purpose of obviating a serious and dangerous condition that had arisen between Great Britain and the United States.

Great Britain had set up a protectorate in Honduras, proposed to take possession of certain points on the coast of Honduras and Nicaragua, and had seized Tigre Island. By that treaty it was agreed that neither country control any interoceanic canal across the American Isthmus, but that such canal (Art. VII.) shall be "open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State."

Another point in the contention of those who opposed exemption of American vessels is Article III. of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which says:

"The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal the following rules substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed Oct. 23, 1858, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal; that is to say:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such condition and charge of traffic shall be just and equitable.

In the face of the provisions of this treaty Congress enacted a law in 1912 exempting from tolls American vessels in the coastwise trade. It was passed in the House in May. Before it was considered in the Senate Great Britain protested that the proposed law was a violation of the treaty. The Senate, however, on August 9 concurred.

In the House the exemption clause obtained a majority of nineteen, having been supported by leading members of both parties. In the Senate the free toll provision carried by a majority of thirty-three votes.

Before the law had actually gone into effect President Wilson, reversing his party's platform, appeared before Congress on March 5, 1914, and made an eloquent statement of the subject of free tolls. He said that he had formed the judgment in his own mind that the British contention was the right one. But it was not this assertion which won the approval of Congress to his way of thinking, but the yet unexplained demand that he required such action so that he might be free to deal with other questions of greater import.

The significant sentences which made members of Congress undo what they had done were these:

"We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with matters of even greater

delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

Attention was turned from the sharp controversy over the Panama Canal tolls by the sending of the fleet to Vera Cruz, and the ever-increasing seriousness of the Mexican situation undoubtedly influenced many members to follow the President in his recommendation that the free toll clause be repealed. While the Senate was debating the repeal bill on April 21 the news was received that Vera Cruz had been occupied.

With Senator Root supporting the President in the Senate, the bill doing away with the exemption was finally passed in the Senate on June 11, 1914, by a vote of 50 to 35. Many Democrats, including Senators O'Gorman and Chamberlain, voted in the negative, while Speaker Clark and the then Democratic House leader, Oscar D. Underwood, voted against the President's position. While the President was sustained in the House by a vote of 247 to 162, yet many leading Democrats and Republicans supported the exemption of tolls clause. Fifty-two Democrats voted against the President. The others on the negative side were 53 Republicans and 17 Progressives.

Considering the original vote, especially in the Senate, and after the question had been fully debated, and further considering the political changes that both the Senate and House have undergone since they yielded to President Wilson, in 1914, it would seem to be fairly certain that the Congress will again reverse itself on this tolls exemption issue. The original debate, as we recall it, turned on the interpretation of the clause which refers to "all nations being treated equally," i.e., as to whether this clause was meant to include the United States, which was putting up the money, and whose coastwise vessels were not in active competition with the ships of other nations.

Correspondence

NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—No one who has the best interests of Shanghai at heart can fail to be interested in the correspondence in your paper apropos the "Incorporation of the American Community." I feel in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by your correspondent "J. A. J." headed, "No Discrimination," for the following reasons:

In the first place, Shanghai is an international settlement. It has its own peculiar difficulties and problems and the present measure of successful government, which it enjoys, has been attained by a development of the international outlook on the part of those who have managed its affairs.

This international aspect of Shanghai will have to be more emphasized and considered as time goes on, and I venture to think that no scheme of importance will be of any permanent value to the Community unless it be tackled from the international point of view.

Then secondly, it seems to me, a pity to multiply agencies "to supplement the activities of the Municipal Council, especially when such agencies would be distinctly National in outlook and activity. Some of those in favor of this scheme may not be aware of the existence of "The Shanghai Civic League," an international organization founded, I believe, largely by Americans for the very purpose of supplementing the activities of the Council and affording scope for unofficial collective action, when such is felt to be desirable, in the interests of public welfare.

The promoters of the scheme must be credited with having the best interests of the settlement in view. The question is, would these be served better by their starting a new and national organization than by devoting their brains and energies to an already existing international organization. And I venture to think, Mr. Editor, the answer is in the negative.

Enclosing my card, I remain, Yours truly,
W. R.

Tea, Muffins And Jam

(From the Worcester Telegram)
So Harvard is now serving afternoon tea "with muffins and strawberry jam!"

Old grads who have stood up bravely under the strain of the demise of Mory's at New Haven, the transformation at Zinkey's at Ithaca into an ice-cream parlor and the raiding of Tiger Hall at Princeton on football day will have to swallow hard to down this latest dose.

Afternoon tea with muffins and strawberry jam! It suggests a translation from Tom Brown at Oxford to Nancy Brown at Cambridge.

It has to be admitted that for the esophagus and other items of the physiological structure, inevitable even if unknown in undergraduate circles, plunges into Oo-long to celebrate victory or drown defeat are assuredly more beneficial than were the plunges of the past into beverages founded upon rye, grape and peat.

reck.



He who laughs and runs away, will live to laugh another day. All is not lost, dear readers; the world is getting better with each new generation. He only is morose who is ignorant of sentiment and humor. Pessimism is the hole in the doughnut. Thus the way to end pessimism is to eat the doughnut.

Some people eat to live; others live to eat (and drink). The former need no joke books; the latter need them badly but don't understand them.

But to eat to live can be made a pastime that not only nourishes the body but can also be the medium by which good humor, good digestion, and good fellowship are acquired.

A good story or an apt toast may turn what threatens to be a dull dinner party into a delightful evening.

Here, let me give one or two of the toasts written by some of the most popular and human writers. If one of them happens to be new to at least one of my readers then my object is achieved.

OLD AND YOUNG

To the old, long life and treasure;
To the young, all health and pleasure.—Ben Jonson.

TO MY FRIENDS

You are my friends, for you have smiled with me,
My help and hope in fair and stormy weather;
I like you for the joys you've whiled with me
I love you for the griefs we've wept together.
—Nixon Waterman.

There's fellowship
In every sip,
Of friendship's brew, we think.
—Eugene Field.

THE CHAPERONE

Here's to the chaperone,
May she learn from Cupid
Just enough blindness
To be sweetly stupid.

TO WOMAN

To woman in her higher, nobler aspects, whether wife, widow, grass-widow, mother-in-law, hired-girl, telephone operator, book-agent, wet-nurse, step-mother, boss-professional-fat-woman, professional-double-headed, and professional-beauty—God bless her!
—Mark Twain.

A PROVERB

"Walr, my boy," replied the captain, "in the proverbs of Solomon you will find the following words, 'may we never want a friend, nor a bottle to give him!' Where found make a note of."
—Charles Dickens.

AN AMERICAN TOAST

To our National birds—the Eagle and the Turkey—
May one give us peace in all our States,
And the other a piece for all our plates.

TO EVERYONE

May you live all the days of your life.—Swift.
Here's to us that are here, to you that are there, and the rest of us everywhere.

OUR WIVES

Here's to our wives!
They keep our fires,
In little bees and honey;
They darn our socks,
They soothe life's shocks,
And don't they spend the money!

AN AFTER DINNER STORY

A successful business man, and the proud father of several daughters, was endeavoring to find out a certain young man's intentions in visiting his house.

"Yes," said the old man, "I am proud of my girls and would like to see them comfortably married. I have made a little money and they will not go to their husbands penniless. There's Mary, twenty-five years old, and a real good girl. I shall give her five thousand dollars when she marries; then comes Bet, who went see thirty-five again, and I shall give her ten thousand dollars; and the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have fifteen thousand dollars with her. Ahem!"

The young man reflected a moment or so, and then inquired: "You haven't got one about fifty, have you?"

Russia In The Shadow By H. G. Wells

Fifth Article (Concluded): The Dreamer In The Kremlin

It may be difficult to defeat the Russian peasant en masse, but in detail there is no difficulty at all. At the mention of the peasant Lenin's head came nearer to mine, his manner became confidential. As if, after all, the peasant might overbear.

It is not only the material organization of society you have to build, I argued; it is the mentality of a whole people. The Russian people are by habit and tradition traders and individualists; their very souls must be remolded if this new world is to be achieved. Lenin asked me what I had seen of the educational work afoot. I praised some of the things I had seen. He nodded and smiled with pleasure. He has an unlimited confidence in his work.

"But these are only sketches and beginnings," I said.

"Come back and see what we have done in Russia in ten years' time," he answered.

AN "AMAZING LITTLE MAN"

In him I realized that communism could after all, in spite of Marx, be enormously creative. After the tiresome class-war fanatics I had been encountering among the Communists, men of formula as sterile as flirts, after numerous experiences of the trained and empty conceit of the common Marxist devotee, this amazing little man, with his frank admission of the immensity and complication of the project of communism and his simple concentration upon its realization, was very refreshing. He at least has a vision of a world changed over and planned and built afresh.

He wanted more of my Russian impressions. I told him that I thought that in many directions, and more particularly in the Petersburg commune, communism was pressing too hard and too fast, and destroying before it was ready to rebuild. They had broken down trading before they were ready to ration: the co-operative organization had been broken up instead of being utilized, and so on.

That brought us to our essential difference—the difference of the Collectivist and Marxist—the question whether the social revolution is in its extremity necessary; whether it is necessary to overthrow one social and economic system completely before the new one can begin. I believe that through a vast sustained educational campaign the existing capitalist system could be civilised into a collectivist world system; Lenin, on the other hand, tied himself years ago to the Marxist dogmas of the inevitable class war, the downfall of capitalist order as a prelude to reconstruction, the proletarian dictatorship, and so forth.

He had to argue, therefore, that modern capitalism is incurably predatory, wasteful and unteachable, and that until it is destroyed it will continue to exploit the human heritage stupidly and aimlessly, that it will fight against and prevent any administration of national resources for the general good and that it will inevitably make wars.

I had, I will confess, a very uphill argument. He suddenly produced Chiczka Money's new book, "The Triumph of Nationalisation," which he had evidently been reading very carefully. "But, you see, directly you begin to have a good working collectivist organization of any public interest the capitalists smash it up again. They smash up your national shipyards they won't let you work your coal economically." He tapped the book. "It is all here."

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
And against my argument that wars sprang from nationalist imperialism and not from a capitalist organization of society he suddenly brought: "But what do you think of this new republican imperialism that comes to us from America?"

Here Mr. Rothstein cut in in Russian with an objection that Lenin swept aside.
And regardless of Mr. Rothstein's plea for diplomatic reserve, Lenin proceeded to explain the projects with which America was seeking to dazzle the imagination of Moscow. There was to be economic assistance for Russia and recognition of the Bolshevik Government. There was to be a defensive alliance against Japanese aggression in Siberia.

There was to be an American naval station on the coast of Asia, and leases for long terms of sixty or fifty years of the natural resources of Kamchatka and possibly of other large regions of Russian Asia. Well, did I think that sort of thing made for peace? Was it anything more than the beginning of a new world scramble? How would the British imperialists like this sort of thing?

But some industrial power had to come in and help Russia, I said. She cannot reconstruct now without such help.

Our multifarious argumentation ended indecisively. We parted warmly, and I and my com-

panion were filtered out of the Kremlin, through one barrier after another, in much the same fashion as we had been filtered in.

"He is wonderful," said Mr. Rothstein. "But it was an indiscretion."

I was not disposed to talk as we made our way under the glowing trees that grow in the ancient moat of the Kremlin, back to our guest house. I wanted to think Lenin over while I had him fresh in my mind, and I did not want to be assisted by the expostulations of my companion. But Mr. Rothstein kept on talking.

He was still pressing me not to mention this little sketch of the Russian-American outlook to Mr. Vanderlip long after I assured him that I respected Mr. Vanderlip's veil of discretion far too much to pierce it by any careless word.

And so back to No. 17 Sot-skaya Naberezhnaya, and luncheon with Mr. Vanderlip and the young sculptor from London. The old servant of the house waited on us, mournfully conscious of the meagreness of our entertainment and reminiscent of the great days of the past when Caruso had been a guest, and had sung to all that was brilliant in Moscow in the room upstairs. Mr. Vanderlip was for visiting the big market that afternoon, and later going to the ballet, but we were set upon returning to Petersburg that night, and so getting on to Reval in time for the Stockholm boat.

SUMMARY OF SITUATION

In these five papers I have written in the first person and in a familiar style because I did not want the reader to lose sight for a moment of the shortness of our visit to Russia and of my personal limitations. Now, in conclusion, if the reader will have patience with me for a few final words, I would like in less personal terms and very plainly to set down my main convictions about the Russian situation.

They are very strong convictions, and they concern not merely Russia, but the whole present outlook of our civilisation. They are merely one man's opinion, but as I feel them strongly so I put them without weakening qualifications.

First, then Russia, which was a modern civilisation of the western type, least disciplined and most ramshackle of all the great powers, is now a modern civilisation in extremis. The direct cause of its downfall has been modern war leading to physical exhaustion. Only through that could the Bolsheviks have secured power. Nothing like this Russian downfall has ever happened before. If it goes on for a year or so more the process of collapse will be complete.

Nothing will be left of Russia but a country of peasants; the towns will be practically deserted and in ruins, the railways will be rusting in disuse. With the railways will go the last vestiges of any general Government. The peasants are absolutely illiterate and collectively stupid, capable of resisting interference, but incapable of comprehensive foresight and organization. They will become a sort of human swamp in a state of division, petty civil war and political squalor, with a famine whenever the harvests are bad; and they will be breeding epidemics for the rest of Europe. They will lapse toward Asia.

The collapse of the civilised system in Russia into peasant barbarism means that Europe will be cut off for many years from all the mineral wealth of Russia and from any supply of raw products from this area, from its corn, flax and the like. It is an open question whether the western powers can get along without these supplies. Their cessation certainly means a general impoverishment of Western Europe.

STRENGTH OF BOLSHEVISM
The only possible Government that can save off such a final collapse of Russia now is the present Bolshevik Government, if it can be assisted by America and the western powers. There is now no alternative to that Government possible. There are, of course, a multitude of antagonists, adventurers and the like ready, with European assistance, to attempt the overthrow of that Bolshevik Government, but there are no signs of any common purpose and moral unity capable of replacing it.

And, moreover, there is no time now for another evolution in Russia. A year more of civil war will make the final sinking of Russia out of civilisation inevitable. We have to make what we can, therefore, of the Bolshevik Government, whether we like it or not.

The Bolshevik Government is inexperienced and incapable to an extreme degree. It has had phases of violence and cruelty; but it is on the whole honest. And it includes a few individuals of real creative imagination and power, who may with opportunity, if their hands are strengthened, achieve great reconstructions.

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(Continued on Page 15)

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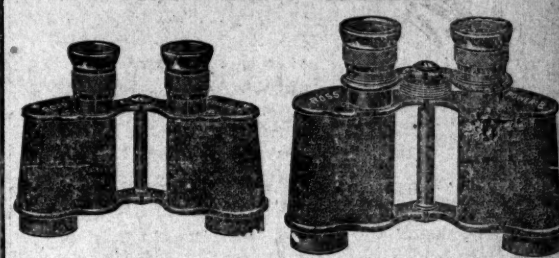
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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How To Walk Properly

BY BRICE BELDEN, M.D.

Our postures indicate certain psychological trends. Thus slumped shoulders and head is a position that we associate with lack of self-respect; stiffened knees are associated with courage; spayed foot denotes subservience. "Flunky foot" is a term actually applied to spayed foot, by which we mean that the individual toes out.

When the foot is spayed, not only is the chief arch of the foot broken—the one which runs from before backward, hence called the longitudinal arch—but also the arch which runs from side to side toward the front part of the foot—the transverse or anterior arch, as it is called.

This breaking down of the transverse arch is due to the relaxation of the muscle which normally holds it up. This particular muscle extends across the ball of the foot from great toe to little toe, and by pulling these toes together holds up the transverse arch.

When the transverse arch falls the bones press upon the sole, producing callus over the ball of the foot. This callus is painful, and the victim from time to time cuts it off without realizing that he is doing nothing to relieve the

actual trouble. Of course, the callus reforms again.

Then the pain is added to because the distortion of the bones causes squeezing of the nerves and muscles. There is likely to be severe pain at the base of the toes, sometimes seizing the patient very suddenly while walking and due to the distortion just alluded to.

These troubles can be cured by returning the foot to the normal position, and this depends chiefly upon proper foot posture in walking.

Standing with feet parallel, as the foot swings forward to step, the body should twist at the waist so that the hip of that side moves also slightly forward. This results in a smooth, powerful stride, the body gliding along, the feet planted with the least hammering, and pointing straight or even a trifle pigeon-toed because of the swing or twist at the waist. This is the way to walk if you would maintain the integrity of your arches.

The Recreations of Public Men

(From the Cincinnati Times-Star)

What a part golf has come to play in our public life! Thirty years ago there were two or three golf courses in America. The few people who played it were regarded as faddists who had encountered some form of aerial croquet. In quest of recreation, President Cleveland sought the quietude of boat and bait in a side stream. So far as records show, President Harrison had no form of sport. President McKinley found his sole form of relaxation in the smoking of cigars. Then came Theodore Roosevelt, whose strenuousness turned him to tennis, with an occasional boxing match with a professional or a more youthful, if less vigorous, amateur.

But after Colonel Roosevelt golf reigned supreme. President Taft played the game regularly, and President Wilson, until his unfortunate illness, was seen on the Chevy Chase course almost every day. Senator Harding now is to move his golf clubs into the White House.

No Longer 'Fair Weather'

(From the Shoe and Leather Reporter)

The "stein on the table" has gone and the combination match box and ash receiver sees its finish.

Colds and Chills

weaken the system and often lead to serious constitutional disorders. A course of SCOTT'S corrects these symptoms, enriches the blood, increases the disease-resisting powers of the body and induces a feeling of good health and physical fitness.

Consumption always attacks those whose systems are weakened by cold, overwork, poor health or any cause by which the resisting forces of the body are impaired.

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Russia In The Shadow

(Continued from Page 14)

The Bolshevik Government seems on the whole to be trying to act up to its professions, which are still held by most of its supporters with a quite religious passion. Given generous help it may succeed in establishing a new social order in Russia of quite civilized type.

BOLSHIEVIST PRINCIPLES

It will probably be a mitigated communism, with a large-scale handling of transport, industry and, later, agriculture. It is necessary that we should understand and respect the profession and principles of the Bolsheviks if we western peoples are to be of any effectual service to humanity in Russia. Hitherto those professions and principles have been ignored in the most extraordinary way by the western Governments.

The Bolshevik Government is, and says it is, a Communist Government. And it means this, and will make this the standard of its conduct. It has suppressed private ownership and private trade in Russia, not as an act of expediency, but as an act of right; and in all Russia there remain now no commercial individuals and bodies with whom we can deal who will respect the conventions and usages of western commercial life. The Bolshevik Government, we have to understand, has, by its nature, an invincible prejudice against individual business men; it will not treat them in a manner that they will consider fair and honorable; it will distrust them and, as far as it can, put them at the complete disadvantage.

It is hopeless and impossible, therefore, for individual persons and firms to think of going into Russia to trade. There is only one being in Russia with whom the western world can deal, and that is the Bolshevik Government itself, and here is no way of dealing with that one being safely and effectually except through some national, or, better, some international trust. This latter body, which might represent some single power or group of powers, would be able to deal with the Bolshevik Government on equal terms.

It would have to recognise it and in conjunction with it, to set about the now urgent task of the material restoration of civilised life in European and Asiatic Russia. It should resemble in its general nature one of the big buying and controlling trusts that were so necessary and effectual in the European States during the great war. It should deal with its individual producers on the one hand and the Bolshevik Government would deal with its own population on the other. Such a trust could speedily make itself indispensable to the Bolshevik Government.

PRIVATE TRADING. This, indeed, is the only way in which a capitalist State can hold commerce with a Communist State. The attempts that have been made during the last year and more to devise some method of private trading in Russia without recognition of the Bolshevik Government were from the outset as hopeless as the search for the north-west passage from England to India. The channels are frozen up.

Any country or group of countries with adequate industrial resources which goes into Bolshevik Russia with recognition and help will necessarily become the supporter, the right hand and the consultant of the Bolshevik Government. It will react upon that Government and be reacted upon. It will probably become more collectivist in its methods, and, on the other hand, the rigors of extreme communism in Russia will probably be greatly tempered through its influence.

The only power capable of playing this role of eleventh-hour helper to Russia single-handed is the United States of America. Other powers than the United States will in the present phase of world exhaustion need to combine before they can be of any effective use to Russia. Big business is by no means antipathetic to communism. The larger big business grows the more it approximates to collectivism. It is the upper road of the few instead of the lower road of the masses to collectivism.

The only alternative to such a helpful intervention in Bolshevik Russia is, I firmly believe, the final collapse of all that remains of modern civilisation throughout all that was formerly the Russian Empire. It is highly improbable that the collapse will be limited to its boundaries. Both eastward and westward other great regions may one after another tumble into the big hole in civilisation thus created. Possibly all modern civilisation may tumble in.

These propositions do not refer to any hypothetical future; they are an attempt to state the outline facts and possibilities of what is going on—and going on with great rapidity—in Russia and in the world generally now, as they present themselves to my mind.

This in general terms is the frame of circumstance in which I would have the sketches of Russia that have preceded this set and read. So it is I interpret the writing on the eastern wall of Europe.

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

Last night Pa burned his finger in his pipe, he was pushing the tobacco down in the pipe and it was on fire and his finger got caught in the pipe and it burned him and Pa sed something wick I doant know how to spell. Evidently you for-git ware you are, sed Ma to Pa.

Evi-dently, sed Pa, and apparently I have burned my finger sumthing fierce, sed Pa. It serves you rite for smooking, sed Ma. You are around all the time with yure old pipes and cigars, sed Ma. The only wonder to me is that you haven't set the house on fire long ago, sed Ma.

Sum day, sed Pa, wen my hands is folded across my chest sed Pa, you will wish bitterly that I was back here to smook up, sed Pa. Instead of smooking up in the place to wick I wonder if I am going to, sed Pa.

I doant think we will see many pipes and cigars in the heer-after, sed Ma. I doant think we know anything what-so-ever about what we are going to see in the heer-after, sed Pa. Ouch, that hurts my finger sumthing desperit, sed Pa.

I would feel sorry-er for you if you burned yure finger helping me cook the dinner, sed Ma. I do not crave yure sympathy, woman, sed Pa to Ma. I shall suffer in silence, like a stork, sed Pa.

Like which? sed Ma. Like a stork, sed Pa, the storks never bat an eye wen they suffer.

You mean Stolic, sed Ma. That is my way of pronouncing it, sed Pa, but I mean stork. No, you doant, sed Ma. A stork is a bird with a long neck and long legs, sed Ma, and a Stolic was a old gant of gents wick never showed no greet or pain, sed Ma. It was thare religun not to squeel, sed Ma, and a fine religun it wud be for a lot of men nowadays, too, sed Ma.

I guess you wud feel this pain if yure finger was burning nearly off, sed Pa.

I never expect to burn my finger smooking a pipe, sed Ma. Doant be too sure, sed Pa. I used to know a old lady back hoam wick smooked a pipe. It must have hurt her helth, too, sed Pa, bekaus jest befoar she got to be a hundred yeers old she died, sed Pa, kind of sudden. Ouch, sed Pa, that was certingly a fierce scald wick I gave my finger, sed Pa.

Men is awful babies about there pain, sed Ma. Why doant you cry a littel and then you will feel better, sed Ma.

And then Pa sed something else wick I doant know how to spell.

How Far Will They Go?

(From the Syracuse Post-Standard)

Russell Harrison is a member of the Indiana Legislature, Robert Taft of the Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt of the New York. Their names are not much help. They will go as far as they deserve.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1921

Date and Destination	Per	Chl	Br	UMA	Fr	Jap	Reg
TODAY.							
Stow, H'kong & C'lon	Kansu	11.00					10.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	10.30					
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kwelin	11.00	10.30				10.30
Chefoo	Tungwah	21.00					21.00
Foochow	Hankow	21.00					21.00
Foochow H'kong, C'lon	Hankow	21.00					21.00
Foochow	do	17.00					
U.S.A. via Seattle	*Cross Keys	17.00					
Hankow	Shanghai	17.00					
Vladivostok	Yungshin	12.30					12.00
Ningpo	Hsin Feking	16.00					
Tientsin	Train	17.00					
Hankow	Train	17.00					
Vladivostok	do	17.00					
TOMORROW.							
Australia & New Zealand	Sinkiang	10.30					
via Hongkong	do	10.30					
Amoy, H'kong & C'lon	do	11.00					10.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'lon	Tehina Maru	19.00					18.30
Japan Ports	do						
Australia & New Zealand	Sinkiang	10.30					10.30
via Hongkong	do	10.30					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Chefoo	Chihli	11.00	10.30				10.30
Japan Ports	Tehina Maru	17.00					17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
H'kong, Straits, India	do	12.00					11.30
& Europe via Suez	Nippon	11.00					
Hongkong	do	11.00					
Friday, Jan. 14							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Chinkiang	12.30					
Chefoo	Wahing	21.00					21.00
Chefoo	Chinkiang	13.00					12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00					18.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	17.00					
Saturday, Jan. 15							
Hongkong, Straits, India	A. Lebon	11.30					11.00
& Europe via Suez	do	11.30					
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe	do	11.30					11.00
Swatow, H'kong, C'lon	Tea	12.30					12.00
Swatow & Hongkong	Tea	12.30					12.00
U.S.A. via Seattle	*Deuel	17.00					
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Asia	12.00					12.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	E. of Asia	12.00					11.30
Japan, H'ulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	17.00					17.00
Japan, H'ulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	17.00					16.30
Sunday, January 16							
Japan, H'ulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Nanking	14.00					13.30
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Nanking	14.00					13.30
Monday, January 17							
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00					21.00
Hongkong	Shantung	17.00					

* Parcel mail only.
† Specially marked mail only.
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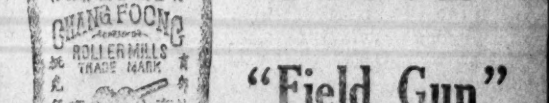
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. Kiangyang, Captain Smith, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chongking, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Wednesday, January 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Landois, 2,888 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunk's Wharf on Thursday, January 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Puyang, Captain Caruagham, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Jan. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Landois, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Landois, 2,871 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunk's Wharf on Friday, January 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Landois, 2,871 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunk's Wharf on Saturday, January 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Steamer Kwangchi, Captain Crawford, will leave on Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kansu, Capt. H. Sutor, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangtong, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

POOCHOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Baines, will leave on Thursday morning, January 13, For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. S'kiang, Capt. C. W. Pickett, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Mackinnon, will leave on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 12	—	New York via Suez	Sather Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 12	—	Portland, Ore.	Beaumont	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Jan. 14	—	New York	Aganemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	12 of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 16	—	Seattle	Deuel	Am.	S. & D.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	12 of Asia	Br.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jan. 20	—	Los Angeles	West Hixon	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Jan. 21	—	New York	Casio Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jan. 22	—	New York	Lyons Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 25	—	New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dod & Co.
Jan. 25	—	New York	Satsuma	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 26	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 27	—	San Francisco	T. Stockton	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 29	—	Vancouver	12 of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	12 of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	12 of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 30	—	Seattle, ports	Kashima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 1	—	New York	Enryu	Am.	S. & D.
Feb. 10	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 10	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 15	—	Seattle	West Jessup	Am.	S. & D.
Feb. 15	—	New York	Lancaster	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 20	—	Seattle	Shiwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 21	—	San Francisco	Shiwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	China Mail
Mar. 10	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 18	—	Vancouver	12 of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 26	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 26	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 12	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 13	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Plina	Ital.	L. Triest
Jan. 14	—	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 14	—	Kobe	Kihei	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 14	—	N'aki, K. Yama	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 15	—	Moji, Kobe	Pooksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	N'aki, K. Yama	Wakatsuru M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Sagami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 25	—	N'aki, K. Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 12	—	Singapore, ports	Mattawa	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 14	—	Rotterdam, ports	Borneo	Dut.	H. O. T. Co.
Jan. 15	—	Marseilles, ports	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	D.L. Calcutta, ports	Pooksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	London, ports	12 of Asia	Br.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 20	—	London, ports	Shizuka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 21	—	Copenhagen	Chile	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Jan. 21	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 25	—	Hamburg, ports	12 of Asia	Br.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 25	—	London	12 of Asia	Br.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 27	—	Liverpool, ports	Anchises	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	—	London, ports	Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 2	—	Singapore, ports	Chile	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Feb. 3	—	Liverpool, ports	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Antwerp, ports	Decallion	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Genoa	Gr. Do. & Co.	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 8	—	London	Glennies	Br.	G. L. E. A. Co.
Feb. 10	—	Marseilles	Armand Behle	Fr.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 10	—	London	Lakore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Unguesne	Br.	Adl. Line
Feb. 17	—	Hamburg, ports	Memor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool, ports	Lysson	Br.	H. O. T. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Rotterdam	Ameland	Dut.	H. O. T. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Copenhagen	Australian	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 23	—	London	12 of Asia	Br.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 24	—	Antwerp, ports	Telrasia	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Glasgow, ports	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	London, ports	Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 2	—	Glasgow, ports	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	Hamburg, ports	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	—	London	Karmala	Br.	M. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 12	4:30	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	5:00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	S'kiang, C'ton	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	3:30	Ningpo	S'kiang	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan. 13	—	S'kiang, C'ton	Tungshing	Chi.	M. & Co.
Jan. 13	6:00	Poochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	—	Poochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	—	S'kiang, C'ton	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	2:00	S'kiang, C'ton	Tea	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong	Nile	Br.	China Mail
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	—	Manila & Hongkong	Abercos	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 29	—	Manila, Hongkong	C.P.O.S.	Am.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 31	—	Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 2	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 5	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 12	noon	Tsingtao	Hsin Ninghao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	2:00	Wladivostok	Hsin Peking	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	Tsingtao	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	Dairen, ports	Fukukun M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan. 13	—	Wladivostok	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13	—	Chefoo	Lungshing	Chi.	S. H. & Co.
Jan. 14	2:00	W'wei, C'ton	Tungshing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	2:00	Tsingtao	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	Chinwangtao	Henrik	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 15	1:30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.

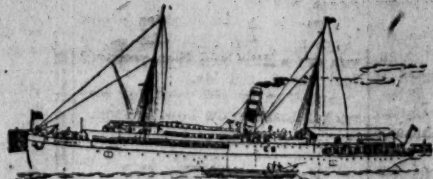
FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengding	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Laocho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 13	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 14	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 14	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 16	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwaitsa	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Katow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 17	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 19	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 19	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wooching	Br.	B. & S.

CARRYING MAIL

* A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostok and will take passengers, mails and parcels. This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed. 1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers. For Freight and Passage, apply to

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S.S. "POYANG" sails January 13th, midnight.
S.S. "LUENYI" sails January 14th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" sails January 15th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

FOR CHEFOO, DALNY AND WEIHAIWEI.

S.S. "KWEILIN" sails January 12th, noon.
S.S. "CHINKIANG" sails January 14th, 2 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON via SWATOW AND AMOI.

S.S. "KANSU" sails January 12th, noon.
S.S. "SINKIANG" sails January 13th, noon.
S.S. "TEAN" sails January 15th, 2 p.m.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO

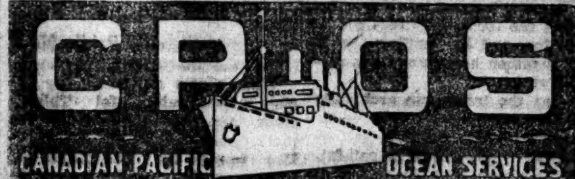
FOR NINGPO.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Talkoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

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Emp. of Japan Jan. 29	*Emp. of Asia Feb. 27
Emp. of Russia Feb. 12	*Emp. of Japan Mar. 2
Emp. of Japan Mar. 18	*Via Manila
	*To Hongkong Direct

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S.S. EDMORE FEB. 10th

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S.S. ABERCOS JAN. 20th

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S.S. Venezuela ... Jan. 20	S.S. Ecuador ... Feb. 5
S.S. Ecuador ... Feb. 26	S.S. Colombia ... Mar. 5
S.S. Colombia ... Mar. 26	S.S. Venezuela ... Apr. 9

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EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE
Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said:
SHIZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, Jan. 20
KAGA MARU 12,500 Capt. H. Nojiri, Jan. 31

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE
For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:
KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 Capt. N. Shibuya, Middle of Feb.
For London, North Continental Ports via ports:
LIBON MARU 10,000 Capt. T. Shirai, End of Jan.

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Jan. 20
SUWA MARU 22,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Feb. 20
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON Via Panama.

Calling Japan Ports
LYON MARU 10,000 Capt. K. Miyazawa, Jan. 21
FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)
For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:
FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

TAKEHISHI MARU 4,500 Capt. B. Kaneko, Jan. 13
WAKANOURA MARU 5,500 Capt. J. Fujisawa, Jan. 18
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sano, Jan. 25
FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Shinohara, Jan. 15
MI MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Kishimoto, Jan. 19
SAGAMI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Teramoto, Jan. 22
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Saito, Jan. 26
FOR KOBE DIRECT.

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Horii, Jan. 14
KLEIST 20,000 Capt. Dring, Jan. 14
FOR HONGKONG.
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Jan. 31
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Noguchi, Feb. 4
FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong):
For Manilla, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne:
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. J. Kusano, Jan. 13
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. G. Shinomiya, Feb. 15
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. B. Saito, Mar. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta on Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai by way of Rangoon, Straits, and Hongkong on January 29.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Denca, from New York via Suez, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador was expected to leave San Francisco on Saturday and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on February 4.

The I.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwaha left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.S. s.s. Ninghsiao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Esang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Szechuan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Tsingtao for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agamemnon, from New York via Panama, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

Panama, was expected to leave Kobe for Moji and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangshai left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainchi will leave Fochow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao today.

The I.C. s.s. Pooksang is due in Shanghai from Calcutta, Straits and Hongkong today.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang is due in Shanghai from Fuchow tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen and Chefoo on Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Anchises, from United Kingdom, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycan, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Saturday.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, with the French mails of December 15, is expected to arrive at Saigon tomorrow and in Shanghai on Friday, January 21.

The P. and O. s.s. Banca, from Europe, left Hongkong at 7 o'clock Sunday morning and is due in Shanghai early tomorrow morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore, which sailed from Shanghai on November 22, arrived in London at 8 o'clock last Thursday morning.

The Adl. Line s.s. City of Joliet left Singapore for Port Said on Friday, January 7.

The Adl. Line s.s. Cross Keys left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The China Mail s.s. China left San Francisco on Saturday, the 8th and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on February 1.

The I.G. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao and Dairen Friday morning and will sail for same ports Saturday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The K.M.A. s.s. Henrik (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Chofu Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Saturday.

The P. and O. s.s. Lahore, from Antwerp on November 27, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on January 24.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta, from London on December 3, left Hongkong at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon and is due in Shanghai tomorrow evening.

The I.C. s.s. Walshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Friday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Kobe at 6 o'clock Monday evening and is due in Shanghai about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Lebon docks at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf and will sail for Marseilles and ports at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is expected to leave Vancouver tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on January 28.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia is expected to leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due at Woosung Saturday morning. The Asia sails for Vancouver and ports the same day.

The Adl. Line s.s. Dequesne left Honolulu for Manilla on Saturday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Suruga left Colombo for Port Said on Saturday, January 8.

The L. T. s.s. Nippon will sail for Trieste and Venice tomorrow afternoon at 12.30 o'clock and the tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
China Arrow Dec. 14
Algonquin Dec. 20
Korea Maru Dec. 20
West Neris Dec. 22
West Carmona Dec. 25
Brood Arrow Dec. 31
Colombia Jan. 1
Siberia Maru Jan. 3
West Cactus Jan. 6

For Tacoma
Alabama Maru Dec. 15
Arabia Maru Jan. 8

For Seattle
West Ivis Dec. 11
Fushimi Maru Dec. 18
Horaisan Maru Dec. 19
Katori Maru Jan. 5

For Port Townsend
Mobile City Dec. 15

For Los Angeles
West Hilda Dec. 10

For Portland
West Hepburn Dec. 12
Montague Dec. 19
West Nivaria Dec. 21
Bearport Jan. 11

For Vancouver
Empress of Russia Dec. 19
Montague Dec. 11

For New York
Romeo Dec. 24
City of Lincoln Dec. 14
Devanah Dec. 18
Pyrrhus Dec. 10
Iyo Maru Dec. 25
Stella Dec. 28
Atsuta Maru Jan. 2

For Liverpool
Orestes Dec. 13
Demodocus Dec. 22
Memnon Dec. 28
Awa Maru Dec. 23
Alicious Jan. 9
Hector Jan. 16

For Rotterdam
Euryedon Dec. 23

For Hamburg
Agapenor Dec. 10
Havre Maru Jan. 8
Tauriga Maru Jan. 8
Rheus Jan. 11

For Marseilles
Chili Dec. 10
Amazon Dec. 31

For Trieste
Persia Dec. 11

For Bombay
Duners Dec. 10
Dilwara Jan. 8

For Calcutta
Tanda Dec. 14
Gregory Apar Dec. 24
Kumsang Dec. 31

For Java
Tijibodas Jan. 8

For Newcastle
Persian Prince Dec. 17

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 27	Chfoo	Astrakan	Rus. R.V.P.
Dec. 7	Cebu	Celtic Prince	Br. S. Tones & Co.
Dec. 16	Vladivostok	Erivan	Rus. R.V.P.
Dec. 22	Naples	Brod Holma	Br. S.J.C.S. Co.
Dec. 24	Wergeland	Am.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 25	Hunan	Chl.	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	Tientsin	Wahkai	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	Dairen	Chingping	Chl. K.M.A.
Dec. 25	Chinwangtao	Royal Star	Br. S.I. & C.S. Co.
Dec. 26	Nanking	Huntball	Br.
Dec. 27	Chenhu	Chl.	Br.
Dec. 28	Kiangro	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	Cruise	Store Nordiska	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Dec. 29	Hankow, etc.	Shenking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 29	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	Hankow	Tsuanstah 2	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 2	Fochow	Chinchong	Chl. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Jan. 3	Fochow	Toonan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	Japan	Nippon	Ital. L.T.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7	Japan	Ryusho Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 7	Japan	Faga Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 7	Japan	Easther Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 8	Wenchow	Nancy Moller	Br. M. & Co.
Jan. 8	Hankow, etc.	Kwanchoi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8	Japan	Tosel Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 8	Japan	Hwanlee	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	Chinwangtao	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9	Japan	Kwella	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9	Japan	Taihei Maru	Jap. K. M. A. I.
Jan. 9	Japan	Unki M. 2	Jap. N.R.C.
Jan. 9	Japan	Cenzan M. 2	Jap. S. Shozai
Jan. 9	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 9	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9	Japan	Suway Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 9	Japan	Heijun Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 9	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 10	Hongkong	Keonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan. 10	Hongkong	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 10	Japan	Chinchong	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 10	Tacoma	Yachlyo Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Jan. 10	Liverpool	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 10	Tientsin	Protellus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 10	Hankow, etc.	Yunnan	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	Hankow, etc.	Tsuanstah	Jap. N. E. K.
Jan. 10	Hankow, etc.	Sinkiang	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chl. L.V. Lang
Jan. 10	Fochow	Kaitso Maru	Jap. S. Yoko
Jan. 11	London	Glenluce	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 11	Tsingtao	Anshin Maru	Jap. H.H. Co.
Jan. 11	Fochow	Hankong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Tsuanstah	Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 11	Japan	Kibi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 11	Vancouver	Mattawa	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 11	Nanking	Toko Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 11	Hongkong	Shunko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 11	Amoy, Fochow	Tungwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	Fochow	Fukuyel Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan. 11	Hongkong	Hopsang	Br. J.M. & Co.

Departures

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 10	Chinwangtao	Kalping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Kiangnan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap. N. E. K.
Jan. 11	Tsingtao	Kirishima M. 20	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 11	Nanking	Beo	Br. gun-boat
Jan. 11	Weihsaiwei, ports	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	Hongkong, Canton	Sulyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sulard Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
Jan. 11	Dairen	Hainlee	Chl. J. T. Co.
Jan. 11	Vancouver	Montague	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 11	Hamburg, ports	Rheus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	Native Customs	Choyang M.	Jap. S. Shokai
Jan. 11	Dairen	Toko Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan. 11	Dairen	Takatori Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan. 11	Chefoo	Talle	Chl. R. Shaw
Jan. 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	London	Glenluce	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 11	Tsingtao	Anshin M.	Jap. H.H. Co.
Jan. 11	Fochow	Hankong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	Hankow, etc.	Tsuanstah	Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 11	Japan	Kibi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 11	Hongkong	Montague	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 11	Vancouver	Mattawa	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 11	Nanking	Toko Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 11	Hongkong	Shunko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 11	Amoy, Fochow	Tungwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	Fochow	Fukuyel Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan. 11	Hongkong	Hopsang	Br. J.M. & Co.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Vessel	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B.Y.VII	Oct. 21	Chitose	Jap. gun-boat
F.N.B.	Dec. 23	Destrees	Fr. cruiser
O.D.	Dec. 23	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Kinsla	Br. gun-boat
Z.C.	Nov. 20	New Orleans	Am. cruiser
E.E.W.	Nov. 17	Pingching	Chl. rev. cr.
	Nov. 22	Toba	Jap. gun-boat

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Blackwell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cavanagh, Capt. Dewar, Miss A. R. Morton, Messrs. Brown, King, Kee, A. Hanson.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. E. W. Clements, Davidso, Weil, F. Richter, Mrs. Anderson.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Hankow: Messrs. J. Lampert, E. Bathurst.
Per C.N. s.s. Yunnan for Chefoo: Messrs. W. T. Hsi, C. E. Miller.
Per C.N. s.s. Sulyang for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Mathien, Misses Lobban, Wright, Capt. French, Messrs. Mathien Jr. (2).
Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru for Dairen: Miss A. Vlasova, Messrs. J. J. Kienhuize, T. J. R. Johns, C. E. Kline, J. Lopatto.
Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo for Ngankin: Miss A. E. Donald; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Butsback, Bishop L. H. Seager.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow: Messrs. Tiffin, P. Tiffin, Messrs. M. L. Hotchkiss, O. J. Greben.
Per C.N. s.s. Kansu for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Morgau and 2 children.
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague for

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe: The C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Jan. 15
For C.M. s.s. Nanking Jan. 16
For Europe: Per M.M. s.s. A. Lebon Jan. 16
For Australia: Per B. & S. s.s. Sinkiang Jan. 13
For Japan: Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Jan. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada: Per C.M. s.s. Nile Jan. 18
From Japan: Per P. & O. s.s. Delta Jan. 13
From Europe: Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Jan. 13

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EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
HIMALAYA MARU 15,000 J. Ezoo, Feb. 3 Feb. 5

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.

AMUR MARU 14,000 H. Chiba, Jan. 16 Jan. 18
FUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.

ARIZONA MARU 18,000 J. Fuchigami, Jan. 17 Jan. 19
FOR HONGKONG.

AFRICA MARU 18,000 Yamamoto, Feb. 13 Feb. 14
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin

FUKUKEN MARU 5,000 Y. Fukami, Jan. 11 Jan. 13
FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

FUKUKEN MARU 5,000 Y. Fukami, Jan. 20 Jan. 21
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

ESTABLISHED 1879

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LIMITED

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45 KIANSE ROAD, SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Monday, January 17th.—Excellent Office Furniture at 18a Kiangse Road.

Monday, January 17th.—A Splendid assortment of good wines and spirits in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, January 18th.—Superior New Furniture and another large consignment of about 200 New Carpets, just landed ex "Hector", comprising the latest designs in Axminster, Velvet Pile, Brussels, and tapestry with stair carpets in Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Rare Opportunity for Collectors:

L. MOORE & CO., LTD., HAVE FOR SALE SOME OF THE VERY RARE AND MUCH COVETED STAMPS OF THE FOCHOW PROVISIONAL ISSUE WITH THE "TEMPORARY NEUTRALITY SURCHARGE" ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE, BOUGHT AT THE TIME OF ISSUE DIRECT FROM THE POST OFFICE.

Saturday, January 22nd, at 2.30 p.m. and Monday, January 24th at 4 p.m. in upper Salesroom, a splendid collection of Postage stamps, part proceeds of which will be devoted to the Famine Fund.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED

Telephone No. 5021

Will sell by Public Auction for account of

THE CONCERNED

within their Salesroom

No. 97 SZECHUEN ROAD

On Thursday, 18th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. and continuing on Friday, 19th, at 10 a.m.

A Small but Excellent Consignment of

SUPERIOR NEW CARPETS AND RUGS

In exquisite designs and exceptionally good colours. These carpets are made by well-known manufacturers and are better than anything ever offered at auction before.

Comprising:

Axminster, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry carpets in various sizes, cheville table covers, curtains, table and bed linen, heavy woollen blankets, satin covered eider-down quilts, silk and tapestry covered cushions, etc.

Also

DAINTY AND ARTISTIC NEW HOUSE FURNITURE

Comprising: Oakwood dining room furniture, with bevelled edge mirrors, teakwood silver-ware cabinet, tapestry-covered double-spring couch and easy chairs, teakwood centre tables, Canton carved blackwood marble top jardiniere stands, French bevelled-edge mirrors in fancy frames, teakwood bevelled-edge mirror-back, hat and umbrella stand, side table, hall seat, teakwood roll-top desk, document drawers, revolving top desk chairs, flower stands, round tables, silk tapestry-covered drawing room suite in mahogany-stained, teakwood frames, morris chairs, with oil-cloth covered cushions, mahogany-stained oval table, teakwood console tables, with bevelled-edge mirrors, large oil paintings in gilt frames, silk embroidered 4-fold screens, portable electric lamps, teakwood and oakwood bevelled-edge mirror, bedroom suites, single and double brass and white enamel painted iron bedstead, with bedding, escritoire, photographs, coloured pictures, child's brass cot, round hall stove, brass fender, coal box, fire brasses, Peking Cloisonne vases, etc.

and

GENUINE OLD CURIOS AND GOOD E. P. WARE

Including flower centres, tea set, biscuit jar, cake baskets, toast rack, cruet stand, butter dish, jam dish, egg stand, fruit basket, coffee set, egg boiler, cake baskets, blackwood 4-fold screen with porcelain panels, bronze vases, brass vases, table screen, incense burner, ginger jar, vases, ornaments, cutglass and crockery ware, etc.

Also

1 Fine toned cottage piano. 1 Oliver Typewriter No. 6
5 Salamandre stoves. 4 Tientsin Carpets.
1 Hornless gramophone. 4 New Tientsin Hearth Rugs.
3 "Miller" iron safes.

NOW ON VIEW

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 12th January.

BLUFF

Will not work with the Public in the matter of their food. They require an iron-clad guarantee of the gilt-edged variety, of quality, cleanliness and purity, and they are entitled to it. As regards quality, we ask you to try our AERATED WATERS and if you are dissatisfied, we will not ask you to pay for your trial order.

As regards the other points, we have constantly asked you to inspect our premises, and see for yourself the preparation of our aerated waters.

CAN ANYTHING BE MORE HONEST?

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.

Factory, 134 North Szechuen Road, Tel. North 795 (Always open for inspection)

Town office, 11 Ningpo Road. Tel. Central 2726.

PARIS SEEKS LIGHT ON MOVIE COMBINE

Interest Aroused By The Activities Of Andre Himmel, Promoter

FORMED A COMPANY IN U. S.

Claimed French Government Backing For Plan Of An Exchange Of Pictures

Paris, December 9.—There is considerable interest here in the movements of Andre Himmel, who sailed for New York last Saturday on the Aquitania. Himmel went to America early in the Summer with letters from the Ministry of Fine Arts, accrediting him as their representative in connection with the Franco-American cinema combine scheme which he had put before the Minister. He is also said to have produced in America letters from the Ministry of Commerce, but the authenticity of the latter is questioned here. Ambassador Jusserand sent inquiries to Paris about Himmel.

Himmel told in America stories about the extraordinary number of European halls his group controlled, and on July 22 incorporated in Delaware the Franco-American Cinematograph Company, with an authorised capital of \$100,000,000 and Howard K. Wood, President of the United States Corporation, 65 Cedar Street, as one of the incorporators. GIGANTIC TRUST

Himmel returned to Paris in September, declaring that he was President of a gigantic trust with a capital of \$100,000,000, with officers at 35 Nassau Street, New York. Up to that moment there was no knowledge here of any French concern behind him, nor had he, so far as known here, any cinema interests elsewhere in Europe. Since his return he has given banquets and held out large promises.

He attracted prominent men such as Ex-Ministers Daladier, Couba, Marcel, Prevost, Geolier, etc., and signed contracts to purchase the Excelsior Building in the Champs Elysees and a big circus. He also paid 100,000 francs for an option on six Auber halls in Paris.

Other cinema companies would not consider his proposals and are holding a meeting on Saturday to consider him. He appears to have a directorial committee here and to have obtained subscriptions of 1,000,000 francs for stock in his enterprise.

New York, December 10.—The Franco-American Cinematograph Company, having an authorised capital of \$100,000,000, was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on July 22 last, according to an announcement made in this city the following day by Andre Himmel, one of its incorporators, who explained that the company was formed to facilitate the exchange of films between Europe and the United States.

BANKERS SUBSCRIBED

At the time of his announcement M. Himmel asserted that the French Government had given its encouragement to the project, and that French bankers had subscribed for all of the stock of the company.

The announcement of M. Himmel was made after he had spent several months in this country endeavoring to interest American film companies in the combine.

The names of the incorporators furnished by M. Himmel, in addition to his own, included Lucien Jouvard, President of the French Hospital; Howard K. Wood, President of the United States Corporation; Frank D. Pavey, President of the Alliance Francaise and Senor Tibureto Castenada, a Spanish Senator, at that time visiting Cuba.

In announcing the plans of the combine, M. Himmel said:

"It has been the desire of the French Government ever since it founded the Societe Cinematographique de France to bring about an alliance with American producers and theater owners. For this purpose it has approved the formation of the Franco-American Cinematograph Corporation. The new organization has already allied itself with several of the larger picture producers of this country."

Among the prominent Frenchmen said at that time to be interested in the project were M. Viviant, Baron de Rothschild, Albert Dainier, former Under-Secretary of State, Andre Mas-sager, Musical Director of the Opera Comique; M. Conyba-

former Minister of Commerce and Industry; M. Letellier, owner of Le Journal; Jean Richepin, Commander of the Legion of Honor; Pierre Wolf, former President of the Society of Authors and Composers and Marsel Provost of the French Academy.

Vessels Due

A. Lebon, Japan	Jan. 13
Aganemnon, New York	Jan. 15
Anchises, U. Kingdom	Jan. 16
Banca, Antwerp	Jan. 16
Choysang, Pukow	Jan. 13
Delta, London	Jan. 13
Deucalion, New York	Jan. 14
E. of Asia, Hongkong	Jan. 15
Esang, Hankow	Jan. 14
Fooksang, Calcutta	Jan. 12
Hsin Peking, Ningpo	Jan. 12
Hwahta, Hankow	Jan. 14
Hsinchi, Poochow	Jan. 14
Kiangtzen, Ningpo	Jan. 13
Kiangyue, Hankow	Jan. 15
Kutwo, Hankow	Jan. 15
Kiangtso, Hankow	Jan. 17
Kiangshai, Hankow	Jan. 18
Kwangtsh, Hongkong	Jan. 12
Luenho, Hankow	Jan. 12
Luenyi, Hankow	Jan. 13
Lycan, U. Kingdom	Jan. 18
Ningshao, Hankow	Jan. 14
Nanking, Hongkong	Jan. 16
Ngankin, Hankow	Jan. 16
Nile, San Francisco	Jan. 18
Omi Maru, Japan	Jan. 16
Poyang, Hankow	Jan. 12
Sagam Maru, Japan	Jan. 19
Suiwo, Hankow	Jan. 13
Szechuen, Hongkong	Jan. 15
Sunning, Hongkong	Jan. 17
Tan, Tsingtao	Jan. 13
Tenyo Maru, Hongkong	Jan. 16
Tuckwo, Hankow	Jan. 16
Tungshing, Tsingtao	Jan. 12
Tungshing, Hongkong	Jan. 19
Waikamara Maru, Japan	Jan. 15
Wachang, Hankow	Jan. 15
Wosung, Hankow	Jan. 17
Wosung, Hankow	Jan. 19
Yawata Maru, Japan	Jan. 12
Yingchow, Hongkong	Jan. 13

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

A. D. C.

186th Production

The Pantomime

"ALADDIN"

1st Performance, Saturday, 15th January 1921
2nd do. Monday 17th do.
3rd do. Wednesday 19th do.

at 9.00 p.m.

Booking now open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Wm. Armstrong,
Business Manager

SHOWING
at the
Olympic Theatre

Tonight
Last Night Only
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

"THE SAVAGE WOMAN"

An Excellent "SELECT PICTURE" Production. A Savage Woman, born and reared in the Wilds, suddenly transplanted to Parisian life. A beautiful wild thing of an African jungle and her reactions to the restrictions of civilized life.

Olympic Theatre

January 13th and 18th

GRAND VIOLIN RECITALS

given by
The youth ul Virtuoso

MISCHA WEISBROD

only 13 years of age.
Pupil of Professors Auer and Kokanski from the Petrograd Conservatoire.

Prices: \$1.00, \$2.00 & \$3.00

Booking at Moutries

Performances at 9.15 p.m.

MISCHA ELMAN

The World's Greatest Violinist

will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

On TUESDAY & SATURDAY, Feb. 1st and 5th at 9.15 p.m.

Seals: \$6, \$4, and \$3.

Booking Now Open at Moutrie's

Direction: HUROK-STROK, 47 West 42nd Street, N. Y.; 469 Rue Eugene Bard, Shanghai

YOU ARE WARMLY WELCOME

AT THE **ISIS** THEATRE TONIGHT

Wednesday and Thursday

The most beautiful star

EILEEN SEDGWICK

"THE GREAT RADIUM MYSTERY"

A Universal serial in 18 episodes, Now Showing Episodes 7th, 8th, & 9th. With good comedy & music

Commencing Friday, Jan. 14th

NORMA TALMADGE

The Sweetheart of The Screen

SELECT PICTURE



SELECT PICTURE

"GHOSTS OF YESTERDAY"

A stirring drama, in which love overcomes the empty glitter of cabaret life.

Also showing

"THE THIRD EYE"

Episodes 13th and 14th Come and enjoy yourself

THERE IS NO WINTER AT THE ISIS

Good Things to Eat and Drink

SHORT ORDERS
A SPECIALTY

THE TROCADERO

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January, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th

Pathe Orient Distributors present

REX BEACH'S

TREMENDOUS DRAMA OF REDEMPTION, THE LATEST GOLDWYN RELEASE.

"LAUGHING BILL HYDE"

BEST OF ALL REX BEACH PICTURES WITH WIT AND LARIAT ON THE SCREEN

WILL ROGERS, NOTED ZIEGFELD

"FOLLIES" FAVORITE, WHO TRIUMPHS IN THIS POWERFUL

SIX PARTS GRIPPING PRODUCTION

A thrilling story of Redemption; a Drama full of Gripping Scenes.

Whenever you are in Danger—keep smilin'! that's Will Rogers' motto in "Laughing Bill Hyde."

If someone pokes a gun in your face—smile, smile, smile! See how Will Rogers smiles in Rex Beach's "Laughing Bill Hyde."

FOLLOW THE CROWD

Usual Prices
Booking at Robinson's

AT THE APOLLO TONIGHT

LAST NIGHT

"THE DEVIL'S

7 PARTS "PASS KEY" 7 PARTS

There will be

NO MATINEE

for

"THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY"